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RUSSO-RUMANIAN CONFERENCE BREAK IS LAID TO FRANCE

Hostility of French Consul in Peking Cited as Evidence of Anti-Bolshevik Policy

Official Documents Alleged to Show Rumania Promised to Evacuate Bessarabia

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, April 5.—France generally is blamed here for the speedy breakdown of the Russo-Rumanian conference at Vienna. The impression prevails that the Poincaré policy has become perceptibly more anti-Russian during the last few months, as shown by the hostile intervention of the French Peking consul when a Russo-Chinese agreement seemed imminent, and by the French attitude in supporting Rumania.

It is pointed out that France did not assume a hostile attitude when Russia carried on economic negotiations with Rumania last summer and fall. Then France showed a certain disposition to consider a resumption of relations with Russia, as evidenced by the unofficial Russian visit of Senator de Monzie and by friendly articles printed in the semi-official Temps.

Recently, however, either because the Left political opponents of M. Poincaré, such as Edouard Herriot, have made the Russian agreement an issue in the impending French elections or for some other reason, France seems more consistently unfriendly toward Russia. The failure of the Vienna conference leaves the Bessarabian issue much as before. Russia does not seem to contemplate aggressive steps toward recovering the province, but feels the limit of concessions has been reached in the proposal to hold an impartial plebiscite.

Russian papers for several days have published documents designed to refute the statements made by M. Poincaré in a recent note that Bessarabia joined Rumania voluntarily. The documents include the text of correspondence between the Rumanian officials and the allied consuls in Jassy and Odessa with South Russian Soviet authorities in the early months of 1918, leading up to an agreement in which the Rumanian General Averescu promised to evacuate Bessarabia within two months.

The papers today publish a protest signed by representatives of the Bessarabian peasants, the co-operative and local government organizations. This protest declares that the session of the Bessarabian Assembly which pronounced a union of Bessarabia with Rumania late in November, 1918, lacked authority to take such a step because a quorum was not present.

Stokholm heads an Ivestia editorial with the French phrase "quand même." After observing that France reclaimed Alsace-Lorraine from Germany despite its renunciation of these provinces by treaty, he remarks that Russia does not claim Bessarabia by right of historic possession but only asks a plebiscite, although the province was not renounced by treaty but taken by treachery. He concludes: "When this Bessarabian question will be settled is uncertain. That it will be settled in accordance with the principles set forth by the Soviet Government cannot be doubted."

ANTI-HEROIN BILL ADVANCED

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Porter resolution which would prohibit the importation of crude opium for the manufacture of heroin was reported today by the House Ways and Means Committee.

SCHEME FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF HUNGARY ALMOST SETTLED

Count Bethlen's Work in Getting Acceptance of Control by League Praised by Sir William Goode

By Special Cable

BUDAPEST, April 5.—The committee discussion of the Hungarian reconstruction scheme is finished and the report came before a plenary session of Parliament today. As the question was declared urgent, extended sittings will start next week as there is a pressing desire to finish before Easter. Of the Opposition parties only the Socialist Left and the awakening Hungarians, extreme Right will continue their opposition. From these there is no cause to expect great obstruction.

At first it was feared that the Socialists would abstain entirely from a debate as a protest, but they have now decided to participate. Their objection is that the biggest burden of reconstruction would fall on the workers. Particularly complained of is the sharpness of the rent increases, but the Premier, Count Bethlen, has made a concession as regards rents which will much soften the opposition. The chief objection of the awakening Hungarians, forming the majority of the Parliament, is that the scheme will impair the Nation's sovereignty and that Hungary could save itself without help. This view is not widely shared.

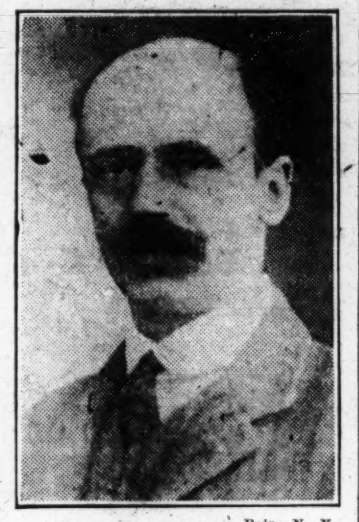
Industry and the banks are making their views heard that they are bearing heavier burdens than the landowners. They are opposed to the 5 per cent forced loan on capital, and here Count Bethlen is not able to make a complete concession, as the Agrarians, forming the majority of the Government, would likewise want a concession, but he dropped the forced loan, proposing to submit direct to Parliament another scheme to produce an equal income.

Otherwise only slight modifications are anticipated and the reconstruction scheme may be regarded as, in the main, settled.

Admiration is expressed at Count Bethlen's masterly handling of developments. Sir William Goode informed The Christian Science Monitor representative that "Count Bethlen has performed a great achievement in getting Hungary's acceptance of control, which was impossible 15 months ago. In spite of the depreciation of the crown, his position is stronger than ever. In consequence of a new finance minister, Count Bethlen is doing extra work, and the steering through of the plan is due to his untiring efforts."

The loan will certainly be welcome, and the general recognition exists that accompanying the reconstruction schemes, with the severe burden entailed, is an inevitable prelude to putting Hungary on a sound basis. The establishment of the League of

Nations' control is regarded equally as important as the money. It will give the Government a solid backing for those drastic reforms it could not achieve alone, in spite of its strength. Observers say that the controller will have a more delicate task than Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, who was Commissioner-General for Austria, in consequence of the Hungarians' less disciplined nature. The Hungarians will welcome the appointment of an American as controller. Some believe that Hungary is likely to pull through even quicker than Austria, owing to the agricultural character of the country. Optimism prevails amongst impartial observers, that given a good harvest, reconstruction will save Hungary and that the country has all the potentialities of being one of Europe's fundamentally sound nations.



Count Bethlen, Hungarian Premier, who has been much eulogized for his handling of the developments leading up to Hungarian Reconstruction.

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(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

STUDENTS LAUNCH DETERMINED DRIVE FOR ENFORCEMENT

College Men, at Washington Conference, Ready to Demonstrate Workability of Dry Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Government officials and representatives of leading colleges, meeting to launch a great national drive for law enforcement in behalf of law observance and citizenship. This is the first step in a national campaign which is to be waged through the universities and schools of the United States to put the youth of the Nation on record for enforcement of the law in its strictest sense, not only in regard to prohibition, but in every phase of national life.

The opening session was devoted to a survey of the situation in colleges today, with emphasis placed on the fact that students must see to it that the law is enforced on their own campuses before they can exert a positive influence on the community.

The movement which is being initiated during the present conference, its leaders point out, is decidedly student movement, organized and managed by them. It is the fruition of a steady growth in the larger colleges of general sentiment for law enforcement, and a belief that the place to start a national reform which would sweep aside the present tendency to violate the Eighteenth Amendment and other laws is among the students who are soon to be active citizens.

It was emphasized again and again by delegates to the conference that "it isn't a question of whether you favor prohibition or not, but of strict enforcement of all national statutes." As many of the student speakers put it, "We know that you can't be a good citizen and countenance such violations as go on in some quarters, no matter what your personal views on prohibition happen to be."

Speaking on "The College Student and Citizenship," Dr. Daniel A. Poling of New York City, associate president of the United States of Christian En-

BIG FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROPOSED BY COUNCIL

New Organization Established by Secretary Wallace to Begin Work Immediately

AMHERST, Mass., April 5 (Special)

Necessary steps for a more comprehensive and better rounded program for forestry development in the northeastern states will be taken immediately by the executive committee of the Northeastern Forest Research Council, which has just closed its first meeting here. The committee will receive suggestions from the members of the council until May 1, after which the complete program of work will be formulated.

The council, which was appointed by Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, will co-operate in an advisory way with the forest research agencies of the country, particularly those in the northeastern states. Projects under way and to be inaugurated will be made known to interested agencies through the medium of quarterly statements. The council will ask the Bureau of Entomology to make a survey to determine the possibility of controlling the European pine shoot moth and for the maintenance of an isolation strip against the gypsy moth.

Three serious problems have presented themselves to the wood-using industry, according to E. H. Clapp, Assistant Forester in charge of research in the United States Forest Service. They are (1) how to grow timber, (2) how to use it with least waste, and (3) certain economic issues.

How to grow timber economically is being studied by (9) forest experiment stations located in the chief

forest areas of the United States. These stations are undermanned and very limited finances hamper their activities, but they are making a start.

This country is a great waste of lumber, said Mr. Clapp. In supplying our pulp industry we might wisely follow Sweden, which uses poor logs, thinnings, sawdust, slabs and other waste wood to make paper. We use only good lumber for that purpose and the paper industry alone requires 6,000,000 cords annually. The waste in furniture factories and in wood-working factories of a like nature sometimes amounts to as much as 75 per cent of the original wood. Railroad ties in hot, moist regions last but three or four years. If properly treated with creosote, zinc chloride, or an equivalent preservative, they would last for 15 years, declared Mr. Clapp.

"Shall timber be taxed?" is an economic problem which must be solved, said Mr. Clapp. Lumbermen ask "How shall timber land be taxed? Do you tax growing wheat?" and contend that timber should not be taxed. Yet it is property and some towns depend for maintenance upon revenue from timber taxes. Others do not find a tax on timber necessary. A uniform tax system is highly desirable, he said, but it is a most difficult problem.

More research work on forestry problems has been done in the northeastern states than in any other part of the country, according to S. T. Dana, Director of the Northwestern Forest Experiment Station.

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR CREDITS TO WESTERN WHEAT GROWERS FOR FARMING DIVERSIFICATION

Mr. Coolidge Requests Newly-Organized Agricultural Agency to Co-operate With War Finance Corporation in Providing Necessary Financing

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—President Coolidge today asked the newly organized Agricultural Credit Corporation to undertake in co-operation with the War Finance Corporation the extension of credit to northwestern wheat growers for farm diversification.

The request was embodied in a letter to C. T. Jaffray of Minneapolis, chairman of the board of directors of the Agricultural Credit Corporation, which was organized by eastern and middle western financial interests with a capitalization of \$10,000,000 as a result of the February conference here on the northwest farm situation.

An Effective Service
The President declared such a step should be taken because of the Senate defeat of the Norbeck-Burness bill providing for loans to wheat farmers to enable them to purchase livestock and poultry, and added that he knew of "no more effective service that could be rendered to the agricultural interests of the central northwest."

At the conference held in Washington early in February, in connection with the agricultural situation in the northwest, one of the important questions considered was the movement toward diversified farming in the northwest, which have in the past been devoted mainly to wheat growing. In my address to the conference I referred to the Norbeck-Burness bill, then pending in Congress, which appropriated a fund to be used by the Department of Agriculture in making loans to wheat farmers to enable them to purchase livestock and poultry, and thus equip their farms for dairying and general farming.

I suggested that such a fund could be administered in a sound and effective manner, if coupled with a general program of refunding and extension of overdue indebtedness. The Norbeck-Burness bill, however, has failed in the Senate, and it is thus apparent that relief along these lines cannot be expected.

In my address to the conference I suggested also that the conference consider what steps the financial, industrial and agricultural interests represented could properly take to render material and effective assistance in the emergency. In response to this suggestion the Agricultural Credit Corporation was organized. I was informed that the capital stock of the corporation to the amount of \$10,000,000 has been subscribed by business interests throughout the United States, and it has been gratifying to me to note the public-spirited manner in which these interests have come to the aid of the situation.

Since the defeat of the Norbeck-Burness bill I have been considering what other steps the Federal Government can take to aid in the movement toward diversified farming in the northwest. I recommended in my address to the conference and in a previous address to the Congress that the time during which the War Finance Corporation may make advances for agricultural purposes be extended until the end of the present calendar year.

Credit Now Available
A resolution granting such an extension has since become law. The War Finance Corporation, however, cannot make direct loans to farmers. It can act only through responsible financial intermediaries. The question has arisen, therefore, whether it would not be practicable and within the general purpose of its organization to have the Agricultural Credit Corporation undertake, along sound and effective lines, some of the work which I had hoped the Department of Agriculture would be permitted to undertake under the Norbeck-Burness bill.

I know of no more effective service that could be rendered to the agricultural interests of the central northwest. Where a farmer proves himself to be competent and industrious, and willing to undertake the added responsibility and labor incident to diversified farming it should be possible for him to obtain the funds and the practical assistance necessary to enable him to purchase livestock and thus make a start toward diversification. If such a program is soundly administered it should be possible to make loans of the character upon sound security and without undue financial

LAUSANNE TREATY CALLED BARTERING AMERICAN RIGHTS

Mr. Hughes Assailed by Mr. Gerard, Who Hints America 'Sold Out to Oil Interests Group'

Former Ambassador Says United States' Chester Concession Policy Nearly Caused Another War

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5.—In a highly contentious debate at noon today on the subject of the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty, at the last of the Foreign Policy Association's fortnightly luncheons of the present season, James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, predicted the imminent collapse of the Kemal régime in Turkey, which he characterized as "a faithless and destructive military junta," and accused Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, of having bartered away Armenian freedom and time-honored and essential American rights at Lausanne for the benefit of a group of oil speculators.

Mr. Gerard quoted Ismet Pasha's speech before the Ankara Assembly on March 31 last and cited his statement that the intervention of America on behalf of the Chester concession, opposed by England and France, "caused serious difficulties at Lausanne, nearly plunging the country again into war."

This means, said Mr. Gerard, that Turkey supported the American position in the Chester concession against the Allies, and the war that Ismet Pasha speaks of would have been one in which America's extraordinary loyalty to purely material interests would have forced her to use her influence on the Turkish side. It is to this unhappy end that the great foreign policy of Woodrow Wilson has been brought by his successors.

Prof. Earle Defends Treaty

Prof. Earle Mead Earle, of the Department of History of Columbia University, author of "Turkey, the Great Powers and the Baghdad Railway," said Mr. Gerard's opponent in the debate, and earnestly pleaded for the unobstructed ratification of the Lausanne Treaty. "If this treaty is thrown out because some people disapprove of it," he said, "foreign powers will automatically consider that any treaty made with the United States in an election year is by that fact inevitably null and void."

"Partisan opponents of the Lausanne Treaty have no right to use the same tactics to defeat it as were used so unhappily against the Versailles Treaty, namely, to whip up against its every disappointed faction and secure its defeat because it does not meet every demand. There is only one alternative to the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty, and that is chaos in the Near East and the doom of millions of people to resume internecine war, from which they are now showing the first signs of healthy reconciliation."

Mr. Gerard confined his case to the specific activities of the Department of State in the negotiation of the Lausanne Treaty. He pointed out that in December, 1922, Mr. Hughes, speaking through Ambassador Child, officially declared that "the United States would not trust American lives and property—our missionaries and educators—to the caprice of corrupt and oppressive Turkish courts and law—it would insist upon the retention of its century old right to maintain its own consular courts, its capitulatory jurisdiction, for the protection of its nationals, and, further, he sought, in a perfunctory way, albeit, some recognition for the rights of Armenia which President Harding, on the eve of the conference, had solemnly promised to defend."

Professor Earle insisted that the placing of the Armenians under the League of Nations secured their future better than it had ever been guaranteed by jealous and selfish European powers, that the protection now accorded to Americans in Turkey was consistent with the modern withdrawal from capitulatory rights, and that the right of American merchant vessels to pass through the straits even in war time was the best mercantile guarantee ever won from a Turkish Government.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

World News in Brief

London (AP).—The ever increasing number of motorbuses in the streets of London is hitting the cab trade pretty hard. According to the Motor Cab Trade Protection Society, there was a decrease of 50 per cent in the number of cab riders last year.

Washington.—In keeping with his policy of opposing new taxes and keeping within expenditures President Coolidge has announced his opposition to the 10 per cent tax voted by the Senate Finance Committee on radio instruments.

Raleigh, N. C.—R. E. L. Saner, president of the American Bar Association, will be one of the principal speakers at the twenty-sixth annual convention of the North Carolina Bar Association, which will be held in Pinehurst, beginning May 1.

Bloomington, Pa.—April 11 has been fixed as the date for the first annual tree planting contest in the schools of Columbia County.

Santa Rosa, Calif. (AP).—Luther Burbank's new barley has been named "California hullless." It is the result of many years of work. It threshes out like wheat and is said to be an enormous yielder.

Washington.—Retention intact of alien property still held by the American Government, so that it may be used to satisfy claims or be returned entirely to its former owners, rather than its use to finance trade, is favored by President Coolidge. It is reported.

Seoul, Korea (AP).—The foreign trade of Korea for 1923 broke all previous records, reaching a total of \$274,500,000 yen, or 45,300,000 yen more than in 1922, the record year previously, according to official figures just published. Imports were slightly in excess of exports, 255,780,000 yen against 260,600,000 yen. The large total gain was due principally to increased exports of rice to Japan following the earthquake.

Lincheng Damage Claim Presented to China

By Special Cable

Peking, April 5

BASED on the Lincheng note of Aug. 10, the diplomatic corps today presented the Lincheng damage claim, amounting approximately to \$250,000, Mexican. The claims for loss of property, and so forth total \$220,000; for casualties, loss of life, and suffering the amount is \$130,000.

The Americans claim \$145,000, the Italians \$100,000, the British \$60,000, the balance being divided between the French, Mexicans and Danes. The entire corps signed the note. The German claim was presented separately, earlier, and was paid in full.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Women are expected to play an important part in the primary campaign in this section as approximately 145 delegates are nominated. The election will be next November.

Bethlehem, Pa.—Forty students of mining engineering from Lehigh University will "pursue their studies" 3000 miles through all the more important mining districts of northeastern United States and Ontario, Canada.

Raleigh, N. C.—Though North Carolina ranks thirteenth in population among the states of the Union, there are only six states which have a greater number of children enrolled in the public schools, according to official figures.

Birmingham, England (AP).—This city is now recovering products from its refuse heaps every year worth \$180,000. A few years ago the city built a salvage plant at cost of \$2,000,000. This will be paid for in a few years, after which the profits will be used for the reduction of the city debt, says a report of the committee responsible for the building of the plant. The city also saves \$200,000 annually, which it formerly cost to dispose of the refuse.

Washington.—The independent offices appropriation bill, carrying \$348,000,000 for the veterans' bureau and \$30,000,000 for the Shipping Board, has been passed by the House and sent to the Senate.

Vienna.—Richard Strauss has made an agreement with the administration of the Bundes Theater to direct the Vienna State Opera for 10 years, in addition to his salary and absolute freedom in carrying out his own artistic ideas in the opera. Strauss is given a site in one of the public gardens in Belvedere Park where he will erect a villa.

Berlin.—The Wurttemberg Cabinet has resigned after rejection by the Landtag of a bill dealing with the reduction of official staffs.

New Northeastern Forest Research Council Proposes to Study Many Problems



Left to Right—Front Row: Prof. R. S. Hosmer, New York State College of Agriculture; R. T. Fisher, Director Harvard Forest, Petersham, Mass.; Third Member of Executive Committee; Chairman W. R. Brown, President New Hampshire Timberland Owners' Association, Berlin, N. H.; Secretary S. T. Dana, Director Northeastern Forest Experiment Station; Prof. F. A. Waugh, Massachusetts Agricultural College. Second Row: R. S. Kellogg, Secretary New Print Service Bureau, New York; Franklin Moon, Dean New York State College of Forestry; G. W. Sisson Jr., President Raquette River Paper Company, Potsdam, N. Y.; W. L. Slate, Director Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.; H. G. Philbrook, President Vermont Timberland Owners' Association, Boston; J. H. Foster, State Forester, Concord, N. H. Third Row: J. C. Kendall, Director New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station and Extension Service, Durham, N. H.; P. S. Collier, Secretary Northeastern Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, Rochester, N. Y.; C. H. Keith, President New England Box Company, Greenfield, Mass.; E. H. Clapp, Assistant Forester in Charge of Research, United States Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

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School and Poetry Association Aims to Inspire Young Writers

Boston Group Holds Luncheon Meeting and Listens to Original Verse by High School Children

The Boston group of the School and Poetry Association met for its spring luncheon meeting this afternoon at the Hotel Brunswick. George Herbert Palmer, professor emeritus of philosophy at Harvard University and who is president of the association, presided. Miss Alice Brown contributed an author's reading to the program and Mrs. George Plater Baker read from modern British poetry anthologies. Several readings of original verse by high school students were heard and a musical program variegated the literary aspects of the program.

The School and Poetry Association is comparatively new and aims to promote a wider and increasingly active interest in poetry among young people of secondary school age. In its organization it includes authors and educators who are joining with youth to give it confidence both as appreciators and as producers in its own right of original verse. The tradition of the association is to place the teaching of poetry upon a basis of the meaning and message of the poet—the mood or spirit of his work—rather than upon any technical or purely formal basis. It is felt that an intelligent appreciation of good poetry is the logical stepping-stone to the production of good poetry.

Publishers' lists show obviously that the younger poets are having their day. The association, banding together the more matured and seasoned imaginative and creative equipment of adult minds to act as a stimulus upon the developing literary impulses of embryo poets in the secondary schools, thus becomes an active factor in the consecutive skein of poetic achievement in America.

The official publication of the association is the Gleam, published five times a year and adapted for use in classrooms, study groups and libraries. Provisionally, for the publication is still young, it contains as regular features, an unpublished poem by a well known American poet; poems written by students throughout the country; essays on poetry; recent poems reprinted with commentary and suggestion for stimulating an enjoyable discussion; and the treatment of one standard poem in the manner customary for preparation for the Comprehensive Examination.

The editor of the Gleam is Paul S. Nickerson, principal of the high school at Middleboro, Mass. Serving upon its advisory board are Katherine Lee Bates, Raymond MacDonald Alden, Alice Brown, Grace Hazard Conkling, Percy MacKay, John Erskine, John Matthews Manley and Charles Swain Thomas.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Masonic Clubs of Massachusetts: "Get-together" held at W. Free and Kendrick, Mayor of Philadelphia, Brig-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, director of public safety of Philadelphia, Governor Cox, the Rev. Dudley H. Ferrell, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, and Mayor Curley of Boston. Hall, 8:30.

Free public debate on "Resolved: That the provisions of the Platt amendment for Cuba should now be applied to the Philippine Islands." Harvard freshmen vs. Yale, Sanders Theater, 8.

American Legion torchlight automobile parade, stage from Post Office Square, 7. Vermont Association of Boston: Annual maple sugar party, Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building, 8:30.

Knights of King Arthur: Presentation of "The Proof of the pudding." Auburndale Club Theater, 8.

101st Engineers Welfare Association: Reunion banquet and entertainment, Cadet Armory.

Boston Alumni Association of the New Hampton Literary Institution: Annual reunion, Hotel Vendome, 8:30.

Boston Wilbraham Club: Annual dinner, Twentieth Century Club.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Entertainment, Hotel Somerset.

National Association of Dyers: Dinner, American House.

Boston Masonic Club: Members' night, 8. Massachusetts Laundry Owners' Association: Convention banquet and entertainment, Copley-Plaza, 8:30.

The Vincent Club: Presentation of musical comedy, "Wake Up," Boston Opera House, 8:15.

B. Y. M. C. Union: Free public exhibition by Camera Club, 48 Boylston Street, 8:45 to 9:30.

Park Street Club: Thirty-fifth annual dinner and election of officers, Engineers' Club, 8.

Older Boys' Conference, First Baptist Church, Brookline.

Music
Boston Public Library: Lecture-recital by J. V. Powell on "The Rite of Spring," 8:15.

Copley—"R. U. R.," 8:15.
Hollis—"The Motion Picture," 8:15.
Keiths—"Vaudeville," 8.

Plymouth—"Grant Mitchell in 'The Whole Town's Talking,'" 8:15.
Selwyn—"William Courtenay in 'Dangerous People,'" 8:15.

St. James—"Pag O' My Heart," 8:15.
Wilbur—"The Gingham Girl," 8:15.

Photoplays
Tremont Theater—"The Ten Commandments," 8:15, 8:30.
Fenway—"Love's Whirlpool," 8:15.
Majestic—"America," 8.

Tremont Temple—"After Six Days," 8:15, 8:30.
State—"A Boy of Flanders," 1, 8:15, 8:40, 9:30.

SUNDAY EVENTS
"Humane Sunday" observances opening "Be Kind to Animals Week."

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free public lectures—"Millet," by Henry L. Seaver, Gallery XII of Evans Building, 3; "Terra Cotta Statuettes," by William H. J. Kennedy, Fourth Century Building, 4.

Boston Public Library: Free public lecture on "Recreational Opportunities of Boston," by Mrs. Eva W. White, general director of Community Service of Boston (illustrated with motion pictures). Lecture Hall, 3:30.

the Aged by Boston Social Agencies, 11:30.
Girl Scouts nature conference, Cedar Hill, Waltham, 4.

5 Commonwealth Avenue—Violin recital by Edouard Deru, 4.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES
Sunday
WNAC (Boston)—10:45, service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, 3:30, concert, 8:45, service of Tremont Temple upon its opening membership "raid" by Massachusetts Department of Churches in Boston will appear between published programs; programs arranged by the following organizations: Weymouth Club No. 78, 8:15, concert by U. S. Veterans Bureau Glee Club; Hudson Post No. 100, 11:15, Brooklyn Post No. 37, 8:30, Rev. Post No. 61, Melrose Post, Lowell Post No. 87, Cecil W. Fogg Post, Cambridge Post No. 27, Brighton-Alston and Mattapan Post.

WVZ (Springfield)—10:55, Congregational church service, 3:30, Vespers on the Springfield children's choir, 8:30, Vespers by the Massachusetts Department of Churches in America; late news from the National Industrial Conference Board, 7:30, "Tales for the Kiddies," 8:30, concert by the Odell Mandolin Orchestra from Convention Hall.

WHAT (Troy)—9, readings and concert by pupils of the Troy Conservatory of Music, 9:50, "Sailing Through the Inland Sea," 10, symphony concert, 10:30, "Perpetual Motion an Eternal Fallacy," 10:40, program of old-time melodies, 11:30, orchestra.

WGY (Schenectady)—12:30, markets, 2, music, "Daily Thrift Suggestions," 5, markets, 5:15, sport review for the week, 7:45, international program, including "songs of the nations" and talks on "The League of Nations in Action" and "The League of Nations in Action," "The General Assembly," "The Permanent Court of International Justice."

WEAF (New York)—4, concert, 4:25, "Be Kind to Animals Week," talk, 5, women's program, 7:30, sport talk, 8:30, "Perpetuating Dad's Income," 8:50, "The Zoning Law—Its Protection to Home Owners and Investors," 9 to 10:30, concert.

WJZ (New York)—12, Lenten service, 1, concert, 2, New York Board of Education program, 3, concert, 5:30, markets, 6, lecture, "Public and Social Economy," 7, children's program, 7:30, talk on dogs, 8, "The Outlook," 8:30, organ recital, 9:15, Wireless Age program, 10:30, concert.

WOR (Newark)—2:30, music, 3, "Half Hour Talks with Wives of Former Presidents," 3:30, music, 6:15 to 7:30, dinner concert.

WRC (Washington)—3, fashion talk, 3:10, songs, 3:25, "Current Topics," 3:35, book reviews, 4, travel talk by the National Geographic Magazine, 6, stories for children, 8:30, address, "Looking Ahead in Education," by J. C. Wright, director of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

WVAT (Boston)—7:30, news service; talk on "The Theory of Salesmanship," 8, evening program, "The Sealing Wax Art," evening program of instrumental and vocal selections.

WBZ (Springfield)—11:55, markets, 6, dinner concert, 7, "Bringing the World to America"; late news from the National Industrial Conference Board, 7:30, "Tales for the Kiddies," 8:30, concert by the Odell Mandolin Orchestra from Convention Hall.

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EAST END UNION LAUNCHES DRIVE

Campaign for \$40,000 for Rebuilding Home Starts Monday

Greater facilities for carrying on its social service work, in the course of which at present some 400 men, women and children in the industrial section of East Cambridge are being given practical training in citizenship and other kinds of useful instruction, are sought by the East End Union, which will launch a campaign Monday for \$40,000 with which to rebuild the Union's home at 105 Spring Street.

The present quarters are inadequate for the great variety of welfare work undertaken by the organization. The new building will replace the present home and will be much more spacious. The first floor will contain a fully equipped kindergarten room, a room for story-telling, Mothers' Club, Brownies, and similar organizations, together with a double office and a reception hall. On the second floor there will be a library, with an alcove fitted with small chairs and tables for the children, a kitchen equipped for domestic service, a dining room, and a room for Girl Scouts and other Boys' Club. A fine gymnasium with showers and athletic fittings and an assembly hall, seating about 300 people, will also be included and probably will be located in an annex.

From work for the child of the pre-kindergarten age through classes in housekeeping, sewing, singing, gymnastics, sloyd, cooking, dramatics, debating, carpentering, folk dancing, Girl Scout work, boys' work, and story-telling, up to classes in citizenship for foreign-born adults, the Union has a varied and helpful program. Here the little children come, many of whom cannot speak or understand English, and to learn to sing their simple kindergarten songs and to fashion paper flowers out of the bright colored material given them, so preparing for the public schools.

Among the more interesting phases of the union's work are the classes in citizenship. Eagerness to acquire the English language and become citizens inspires a large number of foreign-speaking residents to avail themselves of the privileges of the union where, under the direction of George Higginson 2d, a Harvard man, they enthusiastically and painstakingly, if at times laboriously, obtain their first grasp of American ways, means, and responsibility.

The campaign will be under the direct supervision of Mrs. Francis S. Kershaw, chairman of the campaign committee.

PUBLIC BEQUESTS MADE
WORCESTER, Mass., April 5.—Bequests under the will of Albert H. Whitely of Whitelyville include \$1000 to the French International College, Springfield; \$2000 to Berea (Ky.) College; \$2000 to the Women's Board of Foreign Missions, and \$1000 to the Dunbarton Congregational Church.

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BIRDS FED OVER WIDE TERRITORY

Maine Club Opposes Crow Extermination Project

LEWISTON, Me., April 5 (Special).—Feeding stations for birds were maintained over a wide area during the winter, according to reports made to the Stanton Bird Club, which adds its protest against the proposed crow extermination contest. Said Mrs. C. E. Norton, secretary of the Stanton Bird Club:

The crow may have its faults. But he also has his strong points, and we find that our club is of one opinion that wholesale extermination in a contest conducted by a private, profit-making concern is altogether deplorable. The crow has many friends in Maine who will speak for him.

Mrs. Norton reports much success from the club's plan for extension of feeding stations about the twin cities of Lewiston and Auburn. Some half-dozen bird lovers this winter have used the automatic feeding boxes recommended by Audubon societies and many others have scattered grain for the birds. Never before have so many of these creatures come to their human friends to be fed as this year. This may be due particularly to scant supply of natural food; but also, in her opinion, to the unfailing response birds make to friendly overtures by those who are patient and persistent.

One member of the club, John Ham, who lives in South Lewiston, has so gained the confidence of chickadees that they perch on his hand mornings when they come to feed, at his bird station. Another member, Mrs. M. W. Warren, has enjoyed the unusual privilege of feeding a flock of some 50 evening grosbeaks daily for two months. Her tempting menu is chiefly snowfall seed.

The club is planning for an exhibition which will help spread the interest in bird study and bird conservation here in central Maine. This will take the form of a display of bird stations, charts, books and other features indicative of the work of the club. Spring early morning bird walks will be resumed soon.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS PROGRAM BROADCAST

A radio "League of Nations" Night program will be given next Monday evening by station WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. William Gorham Rice, Commissioner of Civil Service for New York, will speak on "The Secretariat," "The General Assembly," "The League of Nations in Action" and "The Permanent Court of International Justice."

The program will open at 7:45 o'clock, standard time. Between the lectures of Mr. Rice the WGY orchestra will play national airs and folk songs of various nations.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; no change in temperature; moderate variable winds.

Northern and Southern New England: Fair tonight; Sunday cloudy, possibly becoming unsettled; moderate variable winds.

Official Temperatures
(4 a. m. Standard time, 7th meridian)
Albany 46
Atlantic City 46
Buffalo 46
Calgary 46
Chicago 46
Cincinnati 46
Cleveland 46
Denver 46
Des Moines 46
Eastport 46
Galveston 46
Hartford 46
Helena 46
Jacksonville 46

High Tides at Boston
Saturday 12:14 p. m.; Sunday 12:31 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 6:45 p. m.

All Recent Dividends
Never paid less than 4%
INTEREST BEGINS APRIL 15
Deposits Received by Mail
EAST CAMBRIDGE
SAVINGS BANK
EAST CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

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MORE FORCEFUL PLANKS FAVORED

Gov. Baxter Would Have Had Party Squarely on Record on Sectarian Issue

AUGUSTA, Me., April 5 (Special).—Gov. Percival P. Baxter, commenting on the Republican State platform, expresses himself as disappointed that it did not come out squarely against the use of public funds for sectarian schools and express itself more forcibly on the question of prohibition and its enforcement. He says:

I believe the direct primary should be extended to include every town and city in the State, and all nominations for public positions, as well as for delegates to party conventions.

I regret that the plank on prohibition was not more outspoken. The plank indorses strict and impartial enforcement of all laws. It would have been well to have let the country know just where the pioneer prohibition State stands on this issue. A platform for "law enforcement" is somewhat platitudinous.

On the water power question a decided step in advance was taken. For the first time the Republican Party recognizes that the people of the State have some interest in "locations susceptible of (water power) development." Only a short step forward was taken, but it is significant that at last the party recognizes a public interest in our natural resources.

As to sectarian appropriations, I am convinced that the people of the State will demand and will carry through a constitutional amendment against public funds being used for sectarian schools. The plank does not come out as squarely on this issue as it might.

The plank on citizenship suggested by the state committee would have shown just where Maine people stand. I believe in this case it would have been wise to have spoken frankly and to have placed the Republican Party squarely against any attempt on the part of secret organizations to dominate governments and control parties.

As to taxation, I believe it would have been wise to have stated openly that the Republican Party will not stand for any increase or new taxes.

Once again the platform was left until the closing moments. The time will come when the Republicans of Maine will insist that their party platform be presented earlier in the sessions and not delayed until one-half the audience has left the convention hall. A platform adopted in the closing moments does not necessarily represent the will of the convention.

RHODE ISLAND SEEN AS BACKWARD STATE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5 (Special).—As far as progress in democracy is concerned Rhode Island is the most backward state in the Union, according to Arthur N. Holcombe, professor of government at Harvard University, who lectured at yesterday afternoon's session of the United League of Women Voters' School of Political Information.

Professor Holcombe said that the proof of Rhode Island's backwardness lies in its state constitution. Other state governments, he said, have limited the powers of their legislatures, have increased those of the executive, have removed property qualifications for voting, have facilitated amending of the constitution and given the voters more direct voice in the nomination of candidates through the direct primary.

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DRYS SEEK FRIEND FOR FEDERAL POST

(Continued from Page 1)

of citizens must be unqualifiedly committed to strict enforcement.

Among the individuals who were prepared to oppose the appointment of Mr. Harris was Parker N. Jenkins, a Tremont Street real estate operator and member of the Massachusetts Republican League. In December, 1923, Mr. Jenkins fled with the Department of Justice at Washington charges that Mr. Harris has taken no cognizance of evidence of alleged fraudulent liquor sales and falsified reports concerning the same within the federal jurisdiction at Boston.

Mr. Jenkins has presented affidavits purporting to show that bottles of liquor officially reported by a deputy United States marshal to have been disposed of to drug stores, hospitals and doctors never reached such destinations.

Mr. Jenkins said today that he has heard nothing from Washington concerning his complaint, but that he expected to get results now that changes had been made in the Department of Justice.

RADIO "ADS" HIT BY LISTENERS-IN

Relief Organization Would Bar Propaganda From Programs and Stop Interference

To "free the air of advertising" and "to eliminate the squeals and howls that now infest the air," the American Radio Association, an organization recently formed to represent the "organized listeners-in," is establishing local branches through the United States preparatory to launching an educational and legislative program on a national scale. Its headquarters are at 50 Union Square, New York City.

Alfred M. Caddell, executive secretary, made this statement:

"Quick action is necessary to head off what threatens to become a great handicap to the radio industry itself. Complaints are being received from the radio public, who in increasing numbers are objecting to having their news, music, and entertainment interspersed with advertising which properly belongs in the columns of newspapers and magazines.

Co-operation to this end with the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the Associated Advertising Agencies and similar organizations will be sought by a special committee headed by Stuart Rogers of New York. Commenting on the so-called radio "advertising nuisance," Mr. Rogers said:

It is only natural that with the coming of broadcasting in the United States that advertising and publicity generally would seek to take advantage of the opportunity offered for advertising their individual firms, and while much can be done toward spreading information of genuine value to the public, the radio public of today is being saturated with a large amount of matter which can be classified only as pure and unadulterated advertising. The reaction to this sort of a program is obvious. In the end the result will be disastrous to the trade itself, and the American Radio Association feels that this kind of propaganda should be eliminated from radio programs.

The "A. R. A." sets forth its objects as follows:

To represent public interest in all matters pertaining to radio by (a) establishing a clearing house for suggestions emanating from the public, which will benefit the public and industry alike; (b) initiating and actively supporting legislation which will safeguard the rights of amateurs and listeners-in; (c) working for the elimination of interference caused by governmental, commercial and other stations, and by radiating receivers; (d) encouraging and utilizing suggestions that will stabilize broadcasting, and effecting improvements in programs; (e) furthering such events and meetings, both local and national, as will tend to increase the popular support of radio and further its use in the field of news, music, education, science, religion, civics and industry; (f) co-operating with and assisting industry and the Government toward the attainment of the foregoing objects.

THEATERS

Boston Stage Notes

"A Night Off," Augustin Daly's ever-green farce, will be next week's bill of Henry Jewett's Repertory Company at the Copley Theatre.

"Jeremiah," a five act Bible play by Eleanor Wood Whitman, will be presented by the Greater Boston Federation of Churches at Tremont Temple Monday at 2 p. m. and 8 p. m.

Capt. Frank Hurley will deliver his

Home of Quality

Lunches and Ice Cream
Service at all hours
CATERING-CONFETIONERY
C. C. WHITTEMORE
1084 Boylston Boston

The Charm of Perfect Exteriors



Two bronze signs of similar design, one of which is shown above, were purchased by First Church of Christ, Scientists, Cambridge, N. Y.

Church Sign Company
81 Sterling Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Please mail me full information regarding church signs manufactured by you.

Name.....
Address.....

talk on the lost tribe discovered in New Guinea, illustrated by motion pictures, next week in Symphony Hall on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights and Saturday afternoon.

Madame Duse will appear at the Boston Opera House Thursday evening, April 24, in "The Closed Door," by Praga and Saturday afternoon, April 26 in D'Annunzio's drama "The Dead City."

E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe are to be seen for two weeks in repertoire at the Boston Opera House, beginning April 23, appearing in "Romeo and Juliet," "The Merchant of Venice," "Hamlet," "Twelfth Night" and "The Taming of the Shrew." In the company are Frederick Lewis, Lenore Chippendale, Florence Fair, France Bendish, Albert Howson, T. O. Bailey (a comedian new to America), Thomas Holding and many others.

TEACHERS HONOR JOHN F. LYNCH

State Federation Elects Worcester Man President

John F. Lynch of Worcester, was elected president of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation at its fourteenth annual business meeting held in Ford Hall this afternoon. He succeeds Miss Mary McKimmon of Brookline who retired after a term of five years. Two hundred delegates representing 112 teachers' organizations were in attendance.

Charles J. Emerson of Stoneham, principal of the high school and president of the High School Masters' Club, was elected treasurer. The vice-presidents elected were: Fred A. Pitcher, Chelsea; Annie C. Woodward, Somerville; and William J. Sanders, Haverhill. The following named directors were elected: Melville A. Arnold, Everett; Jennie A. Cole, Beverly; Ralph P. Ireland, Gloucester; William C. McGinnis, Revere; Mary McKimmon, Brookline; Myrtle Markham, Natick; and Oscar P. Raymond, Wakefield.

Miss McKimmon called upon the federation to take a progressive stand in the service of public education. Mr. Lynch is principal of the Woodland Street School, Worcester, and until today's election was vice-president of the federation.

BRISTOL COUNTY TO SELL ITS JAIL

TAUNTON, Mass., April 5—Bristol county plans to sell its jail. The rise in favor of the correctional method of dealing with prisoners found guilty of minor offenses, as well as the effect of prohibition, has done away with the need for this jail, which was built to accommodate more than 100 persons and is listed as being worth \$175,000. A brick house, a large barn, and about two acres of land will be included in the purchase, and bids, received by the county commissioners in this city will be opened April 22.

The decision to sell the jail was reached as a result of a series of conferences between the commissioners and court and police officials. The jail was closed several years ago and authorities say that it will no longer be needed.

STUDENTS INSPECT LIBRARIES OF BOSTON

A group of 49 students from the New York State Library, Albany, are in Boston today on a tour of inspection of libraries which will continue until Tuesday evening. In addition to visiting the Boston Athenaeum yesterday, the party went to the libraries of the Old Colony Trust Company, the Boston Globe, and the Merrymount Press. On Monday the class will go to Providence, and will return to Boston on Tuesday to visit the Brookline Public Library, the library of the Museum of Fine Arts, the Max and Simmons College.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miriam D. Perrin, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Dwight S. Perrin, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Bertha B. Dunnell, North Chelmsford, Mass.
Frank Delington, Durban Port Natal, South Africa.
Mrs. Milton D. Goldman, Des Moines, Ia.
Josephine Colby, Katonah, N. Y.
Mrs. Emily Weaver, New York City.
Miss Hilda C. Jacobs, Woodhaven, N. Y.
Mrs. Jessie E. Lemric, Sharon, Mass.
Faith Goodard, Sharon, Mass.
Anna J. Rafferty, Niles, O.

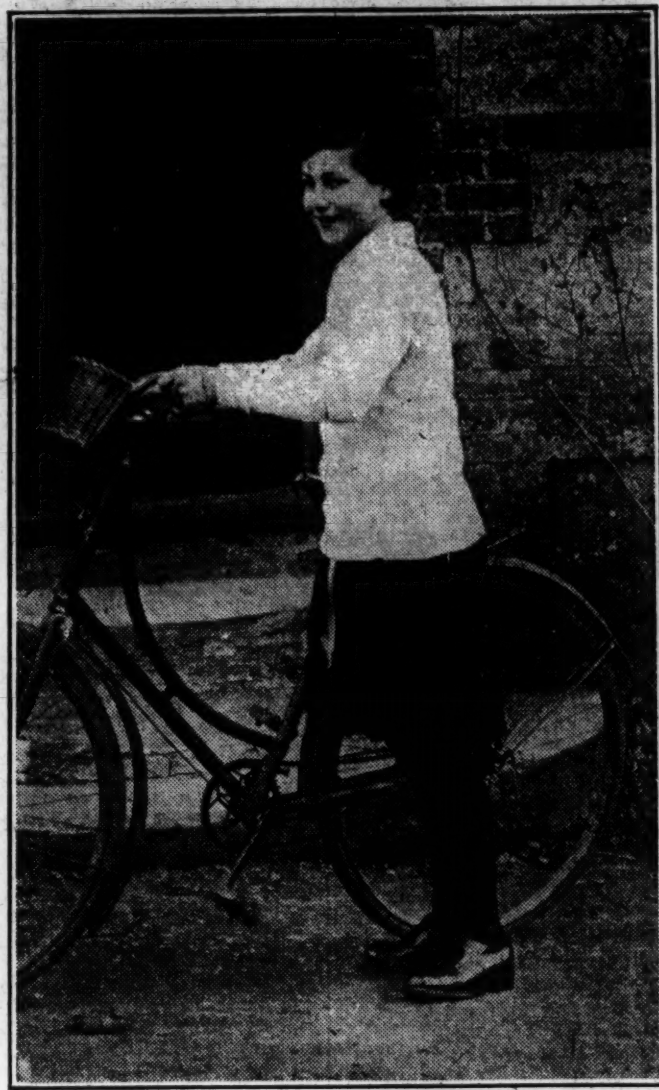
Japanese Crepes

Samples sent anywhere on request

Walter M. Hatch

296 Boylston Street
Second Floor
5 Doors East of Arlington Street, Boston
Elevator Service

Engaging Portrait of 'Baby' of The Chequers



Miss Sheila MacDonell
Youngest Daughter of First British Labor Premier, in Kilts, About to Demonstrate Her Skill as a Cyclist

CAMBRIDGE DEFICIT IS OVER \$300,000

Report of the audit by state examiners of the accounts of the City of Cambridge reveals that there is a prospective deficit of over \$300,000 in revenue instead of a surplus of \$100,000, as set forth in the report of Henry F. Lehan, City Treasurer.

In the view of the examiners, the city has been living beyond its income. No hint of dishonesty is contained in the audit reports, but laxity, inefficiency, and poor management apparently are believed to be the cause of the impending deficit.

Edward W. Quinn, Mayor of Cambridge, declared today that he was glad to have the report and proposed to follow the recommendation of the state authorities that the accounting force be organized better by the appointment of a chief clerk. He said the deficit will not be anything like \$300,000 and that the city was actually in good financial condition.

The main factor in the present situation, he said, was that the \$131,000 that should have been wiped off the books in uncollectable taxes erroneously has been kept on. The Mayor thinks the estimated \$300,000 deficit will be nearly balanced when all is accounted for. The state audit report was based on the financial situation as of April 1, 1923.

"VERA" LESSON MARKERS
For twelve years considered supreme in their service.
\$1.50 per Book, Special Size \$2.00
Sample for a stamp.
G. J. KORDULA, 1916 Cedar Road, Baltimore.

French Handbags

Our Own Importations

Envelope Purses and Under-the-Arm-Bags
Beaded and Embroidered.

SILK BAGS

Flat Envelope Purses and Under-the-Arm Bags, fine quality silk, embroidered with steel beads in many unusual and attractive designs. Sizes ranging from 4½x7½ inches to 8½x13 inches. (Paris reports the larger sizes most approved by fashion.)

Colors: Navy and black.

\$12.50 to \$35

LEATHER BAGS

These bags represent one of the attractive Parisian novelties, fine cross-grained Morocco with embroidery decoration in attractive design. They are well made, with fine quality lining and equipped for practical service.

Colors: Navy, green, black, red.

\$15

R. H. STEARNS CO.

BOSTON

LIVELY POLITICAL BATTLE FORECAST

Several Important Contests Likely to Develop Before September Primaries

While there is a great peace resting on the ranks of the Republican Party in Massachusetts today as the time for the voting for candidates for delegates to the Republican national convention in Cleveland approaches, on the political horizon hangs a cloud of probable contests at the September primaries when the Republicans will nominate their candidates for United States Senator, Representatives in the Congress, Governor of Massachusetts, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney-General, Treasurer and Receiver-General and Auditor as well as State Senators and Representatives.

For the Republican nomination for the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by David I. Walsh of Clinton and Ellchburg, a Democrat, for the nomination for Governor of the Commonwealth; certain of the seats in the national House of Representatives; the Lieutenant-Governorship, and places in the State Senate and State House of Representatives contests are indicated and campaigns under way.

Who the Republicans will nominate for United States Senator is in real doubt at this time. Just now, Louis A. Coolidge of Milton, for years an outstanding figure in the Republican Party, though not an office holder, is the only avowed candidate. He is even now sending pledge cards to the Republican voters all over the State.

Announcement Withheld

William M. Butler of New Bedford, Republican National Committeeman from Massachusetts and the national campaign manager of President Coolidge, has said that he will not announce his candidacy until after the Republican National Convention. Whether Mr. Butler, who a score of years ago was a member of the State House of Representatives and latterly of the State Senate as well as the president of that branch of the Legislature, will conclude to enter the lists with Mr. Coolidge of Milton for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate, is today a topic for speculation among the Republicans.

Channing H. Cox of Boston, Governor of the Commonwealth, announced some months since that he proposed to retire from politics when his term expires next January and resume the activities of private life. Since that announcement by Governor Cox many things political have transpired, and there are men astute in their knowledge of Republican politics who say that the Governor, whose popularity in his party, and even beyond party bounds, may be drafted from the ranks and forced to make the campaign for the Republicans for the United States Senate. These men say that Governor Cox is best qualified

as a campaigner, and from his close contact with the members of the party to enter the field against Senator Walsh, who is admittedly a formidable candidate because of his personal friendships as well as from the fact that he has served Massachusetts well in the upper branch of the national law-making body.

For the governorship nomination, the candidacy of Alvan T. Fuller of Malden, Lieutenant-Governor for two terms, has been announced for more than a year. He is already conducting an energetic and effective campaign.

Mr. Jackson Enters

About one week ago, James Jackson of Westwood, who won the Republican nomination for treasurer and receiver-general, on "stickers," announced through Charles E. Hatfield of Newton his candidacy for the Republican nomination for the Governorship, thus assuring a contest against Mr. Fuller, something it is believed he had not counted upon. Mr. Jackson's campaign is under way now, pressed by the energetic Mr. Hatfield, who has had years of just such experiences.

For the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, a really brisk contest impends. Frank G. Allen, the affable and efficient president of the State Senate, is a candidate. He has made thousands of strong friends in the Republican Party, both as a member of the House of Representatives from Norwood, where he resides, and latterly in the State Senate from the Norfolk Senatorial District. He has conducted the presidency of the Senate in a manner that has won bi-partisan respect and support.

B. Loring Young of Weston, a member of the House since 1916 and speaker since Joseph E. Warner retired in 1921, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor and he has the assurances of strong and influential support should he continue to remain in the contest with Mr. Allen.

Charles L. Burrill, one of President Coolidge's delegates in the Chicago Republican National Convention in 1920, when he voted until the last ballot for the nomination of Mr. Coolidge for President, is the only announced candidate for treasurer and receiver-general which position he held for five years, some time since. The law forbade his succeeding himself at that time and he was elected a member of the executive council where he has been active and assiduous in the discharge of his duties. It is probable that Mr. Burrill will have opposition as several men are even now considering entering the contest for that place.

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METHODISTS HOLD BUSINESS SESSION

Two Conferences Plan for the General Meeting

LYNN, Mass., April 5—Business sessions of the New England Methodist conference, which is being held at the First Methodist Episcopal Church here, were resumed today.

Lay and ministerial delegates to the general conference to be held in Springfield in May were elected yesterday. The clergymen chosen were Dr. C. O. Ford of Springfield, superintendent of the Springfield district, Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University, Dr. James E. Coons of Malden, Dr. George A. Spencer of Boston, Rev. George E. Heath of Somerville, and Dr. L. O. Hartman, editor of the Zion Herald.

The lay representatives selected were Frank C. Dunn of Gardner, Howard B. Selby of Springfield, Edwin P. Bliss of Malden, Frank P. Luce of Providence, R. I., and Edgar C. Linn of Newton.

New Hampshire Delegates

LACONIA, N. H., April 5—The Rev. H. W. Hook of Haverhill, Mass., and the Rev. W. B. Locke of Lancaster were chosen as clerical delegates to the Methodist Episcopal general conference at Springfield next month, at the New Hampshire conference yesterday. The Rev. E. S. Tasker of Portsmouth and the Rev. James B. Beebe of Boston University were selected as alternates.

The lay delegates chosen were John Bishop of Concord, and B. W. Gilette of Haverhill, Mass., with J. M. Russell of Somersworth and H. B. Sanborn of Goffstown as alternates.

Major-General Beach, chief of army engineers, recommends to Congress construction of an intracoastal canal between Mississippi River at or near New Orleans and Corpus Christi, Tex. The estimated cost is \$16,000,000.

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SHOPMEN'S STRIKE WILL END APRIL 7

**Boston & Maine Federation Calls
Off Dispute Which Started
in July, 1922**

The strike of shop mechanics of the Boston & Maine Railroad which began one year, nine months and four days ago, and which, in its inception in July, 1922, was part of a labor disturbance extending to nearly all the carriers of the country, has been called off by the executive board of the Boston & Maine Federation, No. 18.

From first to last the labor disturbance, which shopmen allege was a lockout, cost American railroads, the unions, and the public a total of millions of dollars. The effects were particularly severe in New England, where the struggle was most protracted. Only the confession of the local union's virtual bankruptcy in the declaration of "inability to finance the strike" further, brings the struggle to an end.

A large number of the railroads agreed to take the shopmen back, shortly after the dispute started, nearly two years ago. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, however, followed among others by the New

York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and the Boston & Maine Railroad, refused to negotiate with their former employees. Less prepared for prolonged industrial conflict than the Pennsylvania system, the New England lines were severely affected by the struggle which ensued.

A Costly Struggle
Speaking last Tuesday in Springfield, Mass., A. P. Russell, vice-president of the New Haven, said:

"All the railroads of the country were (two years ago) in difficulty on account of the shopmen's strike. 'During this period the New Haven suffered just as all the other railroads suffered. The New Haven service during that time was admittedly unsatisfactory.'"

It is said that 5000 men on the Boston & Maine system have remained out and will be affected by the union's decision to end the strike. The strikers are advised to make application in writing to their respective department heads for reinstatement and to avoid all trouble with the men now on service. The strike will terminate officially on Monday, April 7.

CALIFORNIA LAWS UPHOLD

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Constitutionality of the State Gasoline Tax Law and the statute providing for a specified fee for the registration of all motor and electrically operated vehicles were upheld yesterday in the Superior Court at Sacramento.

HARVARD FELLOWSHIP HONOR WON BY SAN FRANCISCO MAN

**Mr. Houser Gets Wertheim Award Designed to Foster
Better Relations Between Capital and Labor**

Award of the Jacob Wertheim Research Fellowship for the Betterment of Industrial Relationships, the gift of the family of Jacob Wertheim of New York, available this year for the first time, has been awarded at Harvard University to John D. Houser of San Francisco, one of the 43 applicants. Mr. Houser received A. B. and A. M. degrees at Leland Stanford Jr. University, and his graduate work at Harvard has been in connection with industrial efficiency. He is president and field representative of the Bureau of Management Research of San Francisco, and will carry on his research work at Harvard during the coming academic year.

The purpose of the Wertheim Fellowship is to foster better relations between Capital and Labor. The committee administering the fellowship consisted of Prof. F. W. Taussig, chairman; Prof. M. T. Copeland and Dr. Niles Carpenter, secretaries.

Recent appointments just announced at the university include that of Dr. Alfred C. Hanford as director of the Summer School for 1925. Dr. Hanford is assistant professor of government, tutor in the division of history, government and economics, and is acting chairman of the board of tutors in these subjects during the absence of Prof. H. H. Burbank, who is this year exchange tutor at King's College, Cambridge, England.

Absence Leaves Announced
David H. Linder of Canton, a third-year graduate student, and Charles W. T. Penland have been appointed Austin Teachers Fellows in botany. Mr. Linder is Frederick Sheldon Traveling Fellow to Georgetown, British Guiana, this year, and Mr. Penland, who took his A. B. at the University of Wyoming in 1920 and his M. A. at Harvard in 1922, is teaching this year at the University of Colorado.

Leave of absence for the first half of the next academic year has been

granted to Prof. John A. Walz, who plans to study in Sweden and Germany; to Prof. Chester N. Greenough, dean of the college, for the second half of 1924-25; and to Prof. F. W. C. Lieder, who expects to do research work in European libraries, for the second half of 1924-25.

The resignation of Dr. Carpenter as instructor in social ethics will take effect Sept. 1. He has accepted a position at the University of Buffalo as head of the sociology department.

Fellowship Awarded

The Ozias Goodwin Memorial Fellowship has been granted to C. M. Braxton of Jacksonville, Fla.; the William S. Murphy Scholarship to A. E. Murphy of Berkeley, Calif.; James A. Rumrill Scholarship to G. D. Gibson of University, Va.; and W. A. Pickens of Chapel Hill, N. C.; Charles Elliott Perkins Scholarship to G. Harnage, Jr. of Grinnell, Ia.; and M. P. Palmer of Charles City, Ia.; and a Princeton Fellowship to Edwin Capps Jr. of Princeton, N. J.

Sheldon Fellowships have been awarded to the following: Leonard Carmichael of Philadelphia; Merle E. Curtis of Omaha; Howard S. Ellis of Iowa City; Louis F. Fieser of Cambridge; Seaver R. Gilest of Cambridge; Arthur Gilligan of Natick; Percival Hall Jr. of Washington; George N. Kates of Cambridge; Bernard O. Koopman of Cambridge; Cooper H. Langford of Clarksville, Ark.; Charles D. Lowry of Stanford University; Herbert J. Powell of Redlands, Calif.; Marshall H. Stone of New York, with Morris Rosenthal as pianist in Chopin's E minor concerto. The other numbers will be Stravinsky's "Le Sacre du Printemps," Francis's symphony and Berlioz's "Rakocsy" march.

Friday evening, April 11, and Saturday afternoon and evening, April 12, at the Boston Opera House, Ruth St. Denis, Ted Shawn and their company.

Sunday afternoon, April 13, in Symphony Hall, a song recital by Louise Homer and Louise Homer Stires.

On the same afternoon, at Wesleyan Hall, a concert by the Boston Flute Players Club.

Thursday evening, April 17, in Jordan Hall, a cello recital by Alwin Schroeder.

Friday afternoon, April 18, and Saturday evening, April 19, the twenty-second pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, April 20, in Symphony Hall, a performance of "The Creation" by the Handel and Haydn Society, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, assisted by Mabel Garrison, soprano; George Meader, tenor, and Henri Scott, bass.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY
International Railway Company, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, report operating revenue of \$2,785,186. After deducting all charges, depreciation, and tax, the deficit for the year was \$1,027,238, compared with a deficit of \$4,171,847 in 1922.

Jean Nolan

In Jordan Hall last night, Jean Nolan, mezzo-soprano, presented rich and full fare. Her old Italian and English, the German lieder and songs from France were well chosen and wisely ordered. Not one was insignificant. Perhaps most striking was Purcell's air of the abandoned Dido, in which poignant tragedy infuses measures of stark simplicity. Miss Nolan sang with a sufficient natural beauty and emotional response, and with an unusual sense of the various styles. She held the uninterrupted interest of her large audience.

But with her Irish songs she lifted her hearers into overflowing enthusiasm. The "contrived" songs of Bax, Hughes and Harty were but a foretaste. Bax and Hughes caught the characteristic intervals and sentiment of the

Jean Nolan

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CHURCHES TO GIVE BIBLE STORY PLAY

**Ten Denominations Represented
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A dramatic presentation of the Bible story of Jeremiah will be given by a cast composed of prominent clergymen of Greater Boston on Monday afternoon and evening in Tremont Temple. The Greater Boston Federation of Churches, the organization giving the play, has succeeded in drawing into its cast of characters representatives of 10 denominations and 90 per cent of the speaking parts will be taken by ministers: Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Unitarians, Congregationalists, Swedenborgians, Presbyterians, Jews, Universalists and Quakers.

Sunday school classes and others who are preparing to attend the play are reading these portions of the Book of Jeremiah which deal directly with the incidents of the play.

Among these sections is the first chapter in which comes the call of Jeremiah to become a prophet. In chapters 2 to 6 students will find material dealing with the second act, when rumor of wild barbarian Scythians fills the land, and in this act also comes the vision of the almond tree.

The third act, with Jeremiah's great sermon from the Temple steps, may be found in chapters 7 and 26 followed by the smashing of a piece of pottery as told in chapters 18 and 19. The putting of the prophet in the stocks is described in chapter 20.

The fourth act, dealing with heathen worship and a high place and Jeremiah's renunciation, can be found in chapter 2. The fifth act—with its incidents of Nebuchadnezzar, the well, or cistern, Baruch, the scribe, and the "New Covenant"—may be found in chapters 45, 37, 38, and 31:31.

SHIP FIGUREHEADS

FOR PEABODY MUSEUM

SALEM, Mass., April 5 (Special).—Two magnificent figureheads of former American ships, the Grandee and Rembrandt, have been placed in the corridor of the Peabody Museum of Salem. Mrs. David M. Little is the donor. They were brought out from obscurity, having been stored away for a number of years.

The ship Grandee was built in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1873, and was owned

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in that city. The ship Rembrandt was built in Kennebunkport, Me., in 1876 and was owned in Boston. Both were beautiful ships and engaged in the East India trade. The two figureheads are fine examples of the ornamental figures which were once placed over the cut-water and immediately under the bowsprit of sailing vessels.

LEAGUE TO ARRANGE MORE DRY INSTITUTES

HARTFORD, Conn., April (Special).—The results of a series of Prohibition Information Institutes conducted by the Connecticut Anti-Saloon League in different sections of the state last month were so satisfactory that the league will arrange for similar institutes to be held in other localities, chiefly in the small towns, during this spring.

Indeed, the league has decided to incorporate the institute plan in its permanent educational program, so that institutes will be conducted in the state at different times of the year in the future. After the spring institutes, similar meetings will be held in the four large cities, Hartford, New Haven, Waterbury and Bridgeport.

SALE OF BRITWELL

LIBRARY CONCLUDES

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 5.—The five days' sale of the Britwell library concluded yesterday with a total of £77,684. The bulk of the books sold will go to America. Dr. Rosenbach's purchases amounting to £23,329.

The highest price received on the last day was for a seventh edition of Shakespeare's "Rape of Lucrece," one of five known copies. It was bought by Mr. Rosenbach for £1850. In the year 1800 this sold for 15s. and at the Hebraea sale in 1833 the price rose to £4 12s. All the books in any way connected with Shakespeare fetched big prices.

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Progress in the Churches

The General Conference of the Methodist Church and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, both of which meet in May, will find themselves confronted with the necessity of taking some definite action in regard to war. The Chicago Presbytery will unite with other Presbyteries to present before the Presbyterian gathering a declaration pledging the church "to an unrelenting crusade for a warless world. Practically every one of the many annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church have considered similar resolutions, and in several of such conferences even stronger statements have been adopted."

A unique educational project on the part of a church organization is that of the 1924 summer tour to Alaska, which the Presbyterian Board of National Missions is arranging. Last year 125 persons went on such an excursion and there was a large waiting list. This year the steel steamship Alameda of the Alaska Steamship Company will be entirely at the disposal of the party, which will leave Los Angeles for Seattle June 28. The itinerary includes 16 places of historical interest in southeastern Alaska, and an inspection of mission stations and schools.

About 200 priests and laymen are attending the convention of the Russian Orthodox Church in America in Detroit this week. The chief question discussed is whether to use English in the ritual or to continue with the Russian language as is now used, and the question of changing the name of the church to the American Orthodox Church.

Business of the convention is being conducted in Russian and Platon Rodjstvensky, Metropolitan of the Russian Orthodox Church and primate of North America, will conduct a full Russian ritual.

One of the first acts of the convention was to proclaim the independence of the American Orthodox Church, made up of Russian Orthodox congregations, from the church in Russia.

Vacation Bible schools will be more numerous in Greater Boston this year than in years past. The Boston Baptist City Mission, and representatives of other agencies, are co-operating with the New England Vacation Bible School Association to provide added facilities for summer schools in Bible study.

The United States and Canada, according to the International Missionary Council, the co-operative body representing all the Protestant missions of the world, spends annually \$5,691,000 on current missionary work in India; \$9,862,000 on work in China, and \$2,264,000 on work in Japan.

America is easily the top of the list according to the council's bulletin issued recently in London. The figures for Great Britain and Ireland are: India £620,000; China £325,000; and Japan £212,000.

The Presbyterian churches of Canada will be represented at the forthcoming Pan-Presbyterian conference on church union in Edinburgh, Scotland, by Dr. C. W. Gordon of Winnipeg, and Dr. Clarence McKinnon of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Dr. Gordon is widely

known under the literary nom de plume of "Ralph Connor."

In order to forestall the enactment of a bill forbidding the dismissal of children from public schools an hour every week for religious education classes, representatives of New Jersey churches, many of which have flourishing week-day classes, introduced a bill into the state Legislature authorizing such dismissal.

The citizens' committee of one thousand, of which Fred B. Smith is chairman, is promoting a college and university students' conference for law observance and citizenship, to be held in Washington, D. C., April 5, 6, Mr. Patrick Murphy Mallin, of the University of Pennsylvania, will act as chairman, and Mr. George Stewart, of Yale, as executive secretary. The program is being arranged by a committee composed of students, officers of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., and Mr. Smith. The call to the conference, according to the Christian Century, grows out of "the belief that students can make a profound contribution in re-establishing confidence in the larger questions of honesty and integrity in national public life. While the conference will give special attention to the issue of lawlessness as indicated in the violations of the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement, the deeper and far more important topic of a real, thorough-going awakening of the Nation to the necessity of fundamental righteousness and loyalty to orderly methods of government will be fully considered and discussed."

Christian churches in Tokio, unable to begin rebuilding of their edifices under a mode of construction for all buildings in the Japanese capital has been agreed upon, are housed in "baraku"—a word derived directly from the English "barracks." It is said that interest in Christianity in Japan since the earthquake has shown a marked increase.

Today, according to a bulletin from Howard University, Washington, D. C., which is undertaking to supply 1600 trained colored preachers, "there are about 4,800,000 colored communicants in the Christian churches of America. Within 40 years' time there has been a drop in colored illiteracy from 70 per cent to 22.9 per cent. Colleges and schools have not only been built and opened to millions of colored youth, but the educational standards of these schools have been raised so that they have gained the rank and standing of many of the best white schools in the country. It is safe to say that a great majority of the colored communicants graduated from higher schools of learning."

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STUDENTS LAUNCH DETERMINED DRIVE FOR ENFORCEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

deavor, declared that the problem of law enforcement is one which is peculiarly important to the student of today, with prohibition as its focal point.

"This problem gathers up moral as well as social and economic issues," he declared. "Prohibition is now facing its great test—whether it is workable. It was not 'put over' on the country; before it was voted on, it had been before the American people for 100 years as a moral issue."

The Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan, dean of the Catholic University, Washington, declared today that a "genuine patriotism of the country and that the representatives of the 150 colleges which have sent delegates to the conference have before them 'a great challenge and a great opportunity.'"

Yale's Stand Cited

The situation in the colleges was the subject of an open discussion from the floor, with delegates from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Northwestern and a number of preparatory schools asserting that there is a definite tendency on the part of the student body to discountenance drinking. The declaration of James R. Angell, president of Yale, and the strong law enforcement stand taken by the Yale News at the opening of the present academic year were pointed to as significant.

"There is, however, no use disregarding the fact that there is too much flouting of law on the part of some students," it was declared by Wendell Bergeman, undergraduate of the University of Nebraska, one of the speakers at the afternoon session. "The law-flouter in our colleges is all too prevalent," he declared. He called for a crusade in behalf of law enforcement. He added:

The college students of today are the graduates of tomorrow. The college men and women of today will take charge of Government tomorrow. Our responsibilities are staggering.

We are derelicts to duty if we do not study the science of citizenship. You have heard it asserted that democracy is a failure. Invariably the reason given is that the people do not know enough to govern themselves. I do not believe it. Democracy, however, is on trial. If public opinion is enlightened and rational, democracy succeeds; otherwise it fails.

Majority Favors Dry Cause

Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General, told the conference that while the "vast majority of students are observing and supporting the prohibition law, there is undoubtedly a tendency to sacrifice spirituality to speed and scientific knowledge, in some of the larger institutions; and this fosters a tendency to regard the law flippantly." She added:

But we must not forget that the flippant group in each college makes a louder noise and receives more notice than the steady, reliable majority that forms the bulk of the young people, and among whom are the hope and potential leaders of tomorrow.

The college life, therefore, that teaches spiritual vision and a love of work is doing more to combat the forces of lawlessness and disorder than any other agency. Law enforcement is not half so important as obedience to law, and obedience, respect and responsibility to government arise from education and habits of thought and action from "verticality."

The hope of tomorrow is from the products of our schools today. So long as that output is men and women whose lives have been inspired by simple faith and energized by love of labor, life of government cannot long survive, they will be cured by the healing effect of characterful citizens who move into such localities.

War Abolitionist Answers

Educator's "Risk All" Plea

With reference to a statement by Walter Dill Scott, president of Northwestern University, who has been reported as saying, at a recent mass meeting of the university and the local American Legion held in protest against the activities of pacifist students, that "we should risk all in the defense of our Nation," Henry W. Pinkham, secretary of the Association to Abolish War, declared:

President Scott's statement is beside the point. No pacifist will object to it. No pacifist denies that one ought to "risk all" in defense of our Nation. It is killing that the pacifist objects to. The issue between pacifists and war apologists is solely one of method. By what method can we best defend our Nation? By participating in the wholesale slaughter of fellow men who themselves are "defending" their Nation? Or shall we best defend our Nation by refusing to kill and by using argument, persuasion, concession, common sense and common decency in a patient and persistent effort for reconciliation?

The pacifist prefers the latter method to the former. As a patriot, he loves his country not less than the war defender, and more warmly. He perceives the consummate futility of the notion, which is fundamental to militarist philosophy, that in certain circumstances collective homicide is indispensable to a Nation's welfare.

Christianization of Industry to Be College Students' Topic

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—How industry best may be Christianized is to be the subject of a three-day congress of eastern college students to be held at New York University, April 11, 12 and 13, according to an announcement just issued by that institution. The gathering characterized as a "human engineering conference," it is stated, will be attended by 100 or more delegates representing colleges and universities in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England.

Invitations for the conference were sent out by Tucker P. Smith, secretary of the New York University branch of the Y. M. C. A. It is said to be the outgrowth of a series of discussions held in the Y. M. C. A. building on the New York University campus. The question, it appears, was raised by students

at these discussions as to the practical methods by which they could combine the industrial careers for which they were preparing themselves with plans for such items as better employment systems, industrial democracy and methods of co-operation. The outgrowth of these discussions was a plan to invite leaders of industry to explain for the benefit of a congress of college students how such questions are being worked out in the modern business world.

E. A. Filene, president of William Filene's Sons Company, Boston, Mass., is expected to be among the speakers. Other speakers announced include:

Prof. William E. Weld, progressive economist at Columbia University; John H. Williams, management engineer; Roy V. Wright, editor of Railway Age; Arthur B. Jones, industrial engineer; A. J. Muste, president of Brookwood Workers' College; Dr. James P. Warburton, president of the Co-operative League of America; the Rev. Edmund Chaffee, director of the Labor Temple of New York; Prof. Joseph P. Roe, head of the industrial engineering department of New York University; Charles W. Wood, special writer for the New York World; Miss Mary Van Kleeck of the industrial department of the Russell Sage Foundation; Fred Rindge of the industrial department of the Y. M. C. A.; Dr. E. George Payne, professor of educational sociology at New York University; and the Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, research secretary of the Federal Council of Churches.

All sessions, it is announced, will be held at the University Heights center of New York University.

Methodist Students to Study

Peace at Conference on Unity

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 5—An entire session of the national conference of Methodist students at Louisville, April 18 to 20, the first gathering of young Methodism embracing the great north

and south divisions of the denomination has been given over to a discussion of war and peace. Contrary to the practice followed in the rest of the program, just announced here, the scheduled addresses on this subject are all by student speakers. Topics slated are the aftermath of the war in Europe, the realism of war, the cost of war, and the breakdown of brotherhood. At the close of consideration

of this problem recommendations are called for.

Industry, race relations, and public opinion are other major topics set down. The constituency of the conference is 110,000 Methodist students in colleges and universities of the United States, according to Robert F. Chapler, its executive secretary. He said the students assembling at Louisville would probably send res-

Carry Protest Petition to President



© Henry Miller

Left to Right—Mrs. Charles F. Fetter; Mrs. H. P. Wheeler

American Woman Planters From the Isle of Pines Who Called at the White House, With the Petition Bearing 100,000 Names Which They Presented to the President, Urging the Rejection of the Hay-Quesada Treaty, Pending Since 1902, Which Would Give to Cuba Permanent Jurisdiction Over the Island.

olutions to the general conference of Methodism North and South recommending speedy unification. This is the main object of the conference and the motive that led to its calling. Meantime, the students are taking the opportunity they have created to discuss current questions facing the church.

The keynote address will be made by Stanley High of Boston. Glenn Harding and Howard McCluskey of the University of Chicago will conclude the first session with addresses on "The Fellowship of Youth" and "The Christian Motive of Service." Bishop J. W. Moore of Dallas, Tex., and Bishop F. J. McConnell of Pittsburgh are to talk that afternoon on Methodism.

Speakers dealing with public opinion include Charles W. Wood of the New York World, L. O. Hartman, editor of Zion's Herald, Boston; Walter Mueller, editor of the Student Challenge, Chicago, and Earle Marlatt of Boston University.

NEW RIVER HARBOR POLICY IS ADOPTED

WASHINGTON, April 5—The House Rivers and Harbors Committee today adopted a resolution by Cleveland A. Newton (R.), Representative from Missouri, declaring a general policy that all river and harbor improvements should be completed within five years of their authorization, unless the Secretary of War shall deem such a course impracticable.

The committee approved a project to deepen the Mississippi to eight feet, from the mouth of the Ohio to St. Louis, and to six feet from St. Louis to Minneapolis. The Ohio would be improved from Pittsburgh to Ohio and a permanent channel, six feet deep, would be provided in the Missouri River. The total cost would be \$73,000,000, to stretch over five years.

WEALTH DRAFT IS LINKED WITH CONSCRIPTION OF MEN

Former Premier of Australia Insists the Two Modes of Levying Go Hand in Hand in Time of War

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—Equal mobilization of men and money in war was first thought of in Australia, said William Morris Hughes, ex-Premier of the Commonwealth of Australia, who has arrived here from the Pacific coast in the course of an American lecture tour. In a statement for The Christian Science Monitor he continued:

I am not, however, at liberty to advise Americans on this great problem, but Australia's experience on the point conclusively was that these two modes of conscription went together. Conscription of capital was a generally accepted theory which would have come into practical application immediately its complement, the conscription of men, passed. But, as you know, Australia was the only nation in the war that took a referendum on the draft, and this referendum was lost by a narrow margin.

Naturally, the conscription of capital did not then become a practical proposal, though it continued to be a generally accepted tenet of the Labor Party. We continue to have compulsory military training for home defense purposes only among all Australian men of specified military age.

What we did do in the name of the Commonwealth in the war was to engage in control of goods produced in and shipped from Australia to the amount of \$2,500,000,000. We fixed prices and ruled specifications on wheat, metals, meats, wool and such like important commodities and gave the force of law to the control practiced, though strictly speaking it included a great deal of voluntary consent. We also went extensively into

the shipping business, not merely as an emergency matter, but to make a government shipping concern pay its way.

What would happen again in a similar emergency in Australia I cannot say, as the factors which went into the decision of Australia in the matter of the referendum were extremely miscellaneous. But it is not too much to say that Australia put the mobilization of men and money on a parity and would do so, I feel, again today.

Mr. Hughes declared his speeches in the United States were to be largely concerned with the Versailles Treaty, world peace, and the League of Nations, though he will emphasize the joint responsibility of America and Australia in the Pacific problem. He will remain here for several months and has no plans at present to visit Europe; he will return to Australia during the summer.

DARDANELLES MEMORIALS

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 5—Roland Charles Lindsay, British representative at Constantinople, has informed The Christian Science Monitor representative that the formal dedication of the memorial at the Dardanelles will not be held on April 25. A simple ceremony at Gallipoli on Anzac Day will be attended by the British residents at Constantinople. No member of the British mission to Turkey will be able to be present at the Australian memorial at Lone Pine, which will probably be finished the last of April. The Imperial monument at Cape Helles cannot be completed before August.

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per pair \$13.00

The logical Footwear for gentlewomen who will adhere to the fashionable tailored mode.

(Second Floor)



Twilight Tales

Out of the Bucket

"WHAT have I got in my bucket?" demanded Philip, stopping under the willow tree with a big covered bucket in his hand.

Judith and Clover sat back reading fairy tales to each other. Beany, who was a small and ragged black pup, lay on his back with his feet in the air. He looked perfectly ridiculous. Philip rolled him over with his bare foot. Beany looked grumpy and wandered off across the meadow. A young white butterfly made a clever remark which he pretended not to hear, and twitched his whiskers with dignity.

"Well, what have I got in my bucket?" repeated Philip. "Nothing," said Clover. Clover had curly black hair cut very short and black eyes that twinkled. "Worms," said Judith. Judith had long, straight, yellow hair that hung in locks over her shoulders. She always wore blue dresses to match her eyes.

"No, both wrong," said Philip. "There's something in it for each of you." Clover jumped up. "Oh, Philip, let's see, do!" "Nope," said Philip. "Guess a bit more first."

"Pink shells?" said Judith. "Silver moss?" said Clover. "Wrong again." "Flour from the mill?" "Onions from the kitchen garden?" "My goodness, no!" Philip burst into laughter. "What is it, what is it?" gasped Clover.

"Oh, Phillip, tell us." Philip solemnly and very gently tipped the bucket. Out onto the grass rolled three baby bunnies.

"Oh, oh, oh!" squealed Judith. "Bunnies," whispered Clover, and lifted one to cuddle at her neck. "Which one for me?" Judith asked. "Choose," said Philip grandly. "I want this one," said Clover, who was petting the littlest one. It was grey with a large white puff of a tail.

"I'll have the all white one with pink trimmings," chose Judith. She put it carefully into her pocket, from where it gazed so sadly at them that they all would have laughed except for fear of hurting its small feelings.

"So the dashing black one with winky eyes is left for me. I'm glad. He has lovely little even feet. I shall train him to come when I whistle," said Philip.

"Oh, aren't they sweet!" They watched them fall over each other as they rushed up to sniff at a bumble bee.

"I'm going to name mine Sarah Virginia after grandmother," said Judith. "I shall name mine Mademoiselle Fifi," said Philip. Mademoiselle Fifi was Philip's French teacher at school of whom he was very fond.

"Mine's to be called Uncle Matthew, after Uncle Matthew, I think," said Clover.

"Now, where shall they live?" "Why, right in the house with us!" "Oh, Mother wouldn't let them."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



The Boss didn't show up at the usual time this afternoon so I decided to start out and meet him.



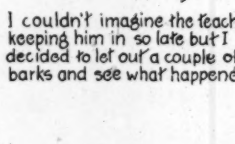
I traveled all the way to the school grounds but saw nothing of him.



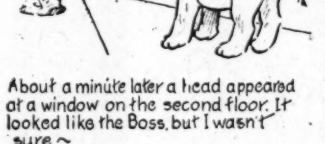
I couldn't imagine the teacher keeping him in so late but I decided to let out a couple of barks and see what happened.



About a minute later a head appeared at a window on the second floor. It looked like the Boss, but I wasn't sure.



I wasn't kept in doubt very long, though, because in about five minutes he came bounding out of the front door. He was as happy as a lark, too, and said when he told the teacher about me barking for him, she decided she had better let him go!



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Bird Sanctuary in New South Wales Presents Ornithological Pageant

Shy Coachwhip Was Lured by Pool, With Silver Eyes, Wrens, Wongas, and Lyre Birds, and Even a Wallaby

By a Special Correspondent

BEGA, New South Wales, March 3.—Nestling among the beautiful hills surrounding the township of Bega, in New South Wales, is a gully which does not find favor with the average holiday-maker. Here the gully has become the sanctuary of the birds. To this haunt of her feathered friends, the writer once offered to accompany two bird lovers.

We started out on our quest one glorious autumn day, and having arrived at the foot of the hills, the real journey commenced. We made our way through tangled vines, shrubs and ferns—now bending low beneath some fallen giant, now scrambling over an obstruction of vine and moss-covered logs, relics of the flood, now stepping from stone to stone in the shallow stream, we arrived finally at a deep fern-fringed pool, which barred further progress along the bed of the stream.

It became necessary to climb the face of the rock, in order to reach the spot which experience had proved to be the best vantage spot from which to view the numerous representatives of bird life to be seen in the locality. Here, where the water leapt merrily into the basin below, guarded on either side by four tall tree ferns, a large flat rock sloped gently toward the stream, so forming an ideal bathing pool for the tiny blue and red wrens, silver eyes and scissor-grinders, and for their larger cousins the wongas, lyre birds, and bronze-wing pigeons.

We now proceeded to spread the feast for our expected visitors; sliced tomato, crumbs of cake, and cheese were placed on the rock at the margin of the pool; and on an old tree stump close by we put strips of bacon, so sliced as to give the appearance of worms. All being in readiness for our feathered friends, we settled ourselves comfortably, the great tree ferns, their trunks covered with the scented creeping fern, serving a double purpose: offering shelter from the sun and making agreeable back rests.

For half an hour we enjoyed the twitterings of the birds as they flitted hither and thither, taking stock of us and of the tempting feast spread for them. A thrush proved his fearlessness by alighting on the stump and availing himself of a guest's privilege; and others followed his example, in appreciation of the feast.

Then, clear and sharp, came the call of the coachwhip bird, and we were careful to make no violent and only stealthy movements. By patiently imitating and answering each call, we were rewarded by seeing this shy bird crossing the stream about three yards higher up, and coming along the bank toward us, before slipping away into the bush.

Suddenly it seemed as if the hosts of watching birds all about us, had

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quantity of grain and vegetables, seeds, bees, poultry, and other livestock to be supplied to the local inhabitants. These farms will be leased out, or about 200 hectares will be left attached to the estate expropriated under the Agrarian Reform Law, as leasehold land, for cultural needs, if this corresponds to the requirements of model farming. Already model farms have been established on some of the estates. For military needs horse-breeding stations have been established, and there is also a Government horse-breeding ranch. In addition, efforts are being made to increase the number of agricultural schools, and it is hoped that before long Lithuania will possess about 150 popular institutions of this kind.

WINNIPEGERS OPPOSE DUTY ON FRESH FRUIT

WINNIPEG, Man., March 29 (Special Correspondence)—The demands of British Columbia fruit growers that the Government impose a 10 per cent duty on fresh fruit and green vegetables from the United States are meeting with strong objections on the part of Winnipeg and western fruit dealers. They claim such a duty would debar the entry into Canada from the United States of produce which is imported during the winter and early spring, when these commodities are not available in British Columbia.

Furthermore, they point out that prairie residents are accustomed to buying early fruit and vegetables, and the imposition of such a tax would be an injustice to them. The dealers decided at a recent meeting to present the case to the Dominion Government.

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ARGENTINA IN SWEDEN TO BUY WAR MATERIEL

STOCKHOLM, March 22 (Special Correspondence)—Swedish ammunition factories seem to have prospects of carrying out large orders for Argentina, which country is now busy modernizing its army and navy. About the end of March a commission, sent by the Argentine War Department, will arrive in Europe for the purpose of investigating the prospects in different countries for the purchase of war materiel, such as cannon, machine guns and rifles.

Two army officers from Argentina, Colonel Albomoz and Major A. Quiroga, have been sent ahead of this commission. The latter has visited Bofors factories and especially studied the Swedish type of weapon, among them the improved Colt machine gun. He has had conferences with a high military official and with the Minister for the Defense. He declared that no contracts had been signed, but it would seem that the Swedish factory had good prospects of doing business, the only obstacle being the high Swedish exchange.

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Letter to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Socialism and Socialists To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Mrs. Frances Merrifield, of Dallas, Tex., says in her letter to Socialism and Socialists do not stand for violence or lawlessness, etc., etc., and that she knows this because she has read Karl Marx, the founder of modern Socialism. Permit me to call attention to the following statement of Karl Marx, in the last paragraph of the Communist Manifesto:

"We affirm that our aims and objects can only be obtained by a violent overthrow of all existing institutions. Workmen of the world unite, you have nothing but your chains to lose, you have a world to gain."

If this means peacefulness, then what would lawlessness mean? In many passages of "Das Capital," the accepted textbook of Socialism, Marx proclaims that he and his followers care nothing for "capitalist laws" or how they are to be destroyed. Marx always preached violence, just as his followers Lenin and Trotsky did. Trotsky told me in my presence that the only way to gain Socialism was by a force revolution. The Socialists of the world are divided as to tactics, but none of them who are real Socialists will attempt to deny that they will use force, if necessary, to destroy capitalism root and branch. Mrs. Merrifield evidently does not have a close personal acquaintance with the Socialist leaders of the world, or their books.

F. G. R. GORDON. Hotel Tuller, Detroit, Mich.

"The Great Peace President" To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have read with interest on the edi-

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torial page of the March 28th issue the statement of the "Wilson Oaks." This is a fitting memorial and there should be more like them.

But why should we continue to call Mr. Wilson the War President? Would it not be better to call him the Great Peace President? His efforts, thoughts and desires were all directed to the end that everlasting peace should be established. He seemed to have a clearer conception of what was necessary to promote and establish world peace than anyone of his time, and in view of this he should be known as the Great World Peace President.

HAROLD L. IRELAND, 121 West Twentieth Street, New York, N. Y.

The Boulder Cañon Dam To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Allow me to say you are doing a great work for us in this part of the country by the part you have taken in the Boulder Cañon Dam.

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Hugh Clark In the heart of the first Side Plant 294 Thayer St., Cor. Cushing St. Providence, R. I. Telephone Angell 4563

der Cañon Dam. A nation-wide struggle is on to reduce public resources to private possession. Boulder Cañon is one of the biggest prizes. As that goes, many others will go. Hence, the struggle. The sentiment for public ownership is growing. If we can capture this prize the others will come easier. Crieswell, the councilman who went to Washington, says the prospects are bright for our case. The Monitor has been a powerful ally. We appreciate it. Keep on.

STOUGHTON COOLEY, 420 American Bank Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

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BE KIND TO ANIMALS ALL WEEKS, IS PLEA

Annual Protectionist Drive Begins "Humane Sunday," April 6—President Indorses Plan

"Make every week 'Be Kind to Animals Week.'"

This is the slogan that friends of the animals and birds in Greater Boston are attaching to "Be Kind to Animals Week," which, as an annual feature of humanitarianism, will be observed, beginning Monday, in all parts of the United States. Schools, religious and humane societies, and fraternal and business organizations will co-operate to the one end of making people—their own members included—devote more thought than usual to the welfare of the horse, the dog, the cat, the sparrow, and, in fact, every four-footed or feathered denizen of town and country that looks upon man as not only a master but also as a protector.

Starting this general observance, "Humane Sunday" will be observed in Massachusetts tomorrow in accordance with a proclamation by Governor H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth, which states that during this day, as throughout the week that follows, "our citizens are asked to make a genuine effort to further this humane cause of kindness to animals."

As an indorsement, from the highest source, of the aims and observance of "Be Kind to Animals Week," it is pertinent to publish the following excerpt from a letter written by President Coolidge in answer to one from Francis H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and of the American Humane Education Society:

"I am glad to learn that the celebration of this week is becoming more and more an affair of national interest and concern. The cause is one which thoroughly deserves all the consideration that can possibly be given it, and I hope that this year's will be the most widespread and general observance that has yet been held."

A special appeal in behalf of dairy animals is issued by the Animal Rescue League of 51 Carver Street, Boston, which, in a circular letter that has been given wide distribution, states:

"If you could sit for one-half day in the office with our switchboard operator it would be a revelation to you of the injustice shown our four-footed friends."

The league also calls attention to the help that people receive from the horse, dog, and cat, and urges that everything possible be done to advance the cause of humane education through the schools.

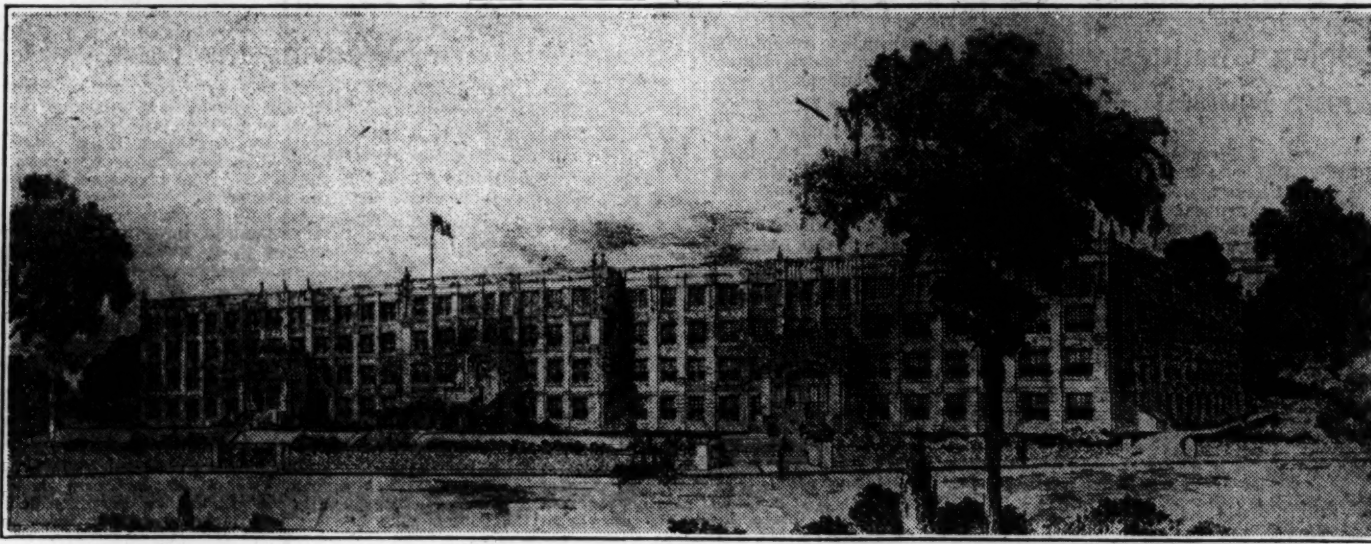
Other organizations co-operating toward making "Be Kind to Animals Week" a success are the American Humane Education Society and the board of temperance and moral welfare of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

One of the special features of the local celebration of the week will be the award of 33 cash prizes, amounting to \$405, for the best posters made by pupils in public schools in Massachusetts. About 600 posters have been received from 42 different cities and towns. These will be on exhibition in the fine arts room, third floor, Boston Public Library, beginning Monday.

The Massachusetts S. P. C. A., which offers the prizes, has selected as judges Walter Rowlands of the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library, Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, art critic, and William E. Putnam, architect, who will make their decision late Monday afternoon.

Another school contest which has attracted wide attention is the offer of the American Humane Education Society to give \$100 for the best essay written by a normal school pupil on the subject of "The Value of Humane Education."

Construction to Commence at Roxbury on Largest School in Boston System



Left Section Is for Boys, Center for Library, and Right for Girls. Location Is at Warren, Townsend and Harrishof Streets. Building Will Contain Latest Details and Accommodations in School Architecture

NEW HIGH SCHOOL AT ROXBURY TO ACCOMMODATE 2400 PUPILS

Structure Will Also House Branch of Boston Public Library—Estimated Cost of Building Is \$3,000,000

Education in the School. Essays have been received from the 10 normal schools throughout the State. The judges are William Dana Orcutt, author; Charles K. Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, and Louise H. Guyol, journalist.

A special lantern slide giving the dates of Humane Sunday and "Be Kind to Animals Week" has been distributed to nearly 350 motion picture theaters.

"Humane Day" in the schools will be observed generally on Friday. A special four-page edition of "Our Dumb Animals" has been distributed by the Massachusetts S. P. C. A. to teachers in grammar grades. Addresses will be delivered by Dr. Rowley at Melrose High School, under the auspices of the Melrose Humane Society, Monday evening; Dr. Rowley in Lynn, on Tuesday evening; by Guy Richardson, secretary of the society, in the Cheverus School, Malden, and also in the Malden High School, on Friday afternoon, and by Ella A. Maryott, organizer of Bands of Mercy, in Bulfinch Place Chapel, Sunday, and in Watertown and Waltham during the week.

SHOE WORKERS' UNION NOMINATES

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 5 (Special)—Four Haverhill men have received nominations for the position of general agent of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union and two Haverhill men have received nominations for general secretary. Austin E. Gill, candidate for re-election as general agent, received the nomination of five locals while Daniel George, his nearest competitor, received the votes of two locals. Frank Kimball and George Woodbury each received the indorsement of one local.

For general secretary, William J. Ryan, the present incumbent, and Edward Keville are the nominees. Results of the voting in the entire North Shore district have not been received by the officials of the union and as soon as received will be tabulated by the joint shoe council.

CHelsea BRIDGE IN USE. With the north side of the new Chelsea south drawbridge, spanning the Little Mystic River between Boston and Chelsea, opened for traffic, work on the opposite section is being rushed so that the entire bridge may be in use before the end of the month, providing an important link for North Shore traffic. This bridge, which will cost more than \$500,000, is the largest bascule bridge in this part of the State.

The ABC
FUEL OIL BURNER

Every home should have one. Clean, carefree, quiet in operation. Easily and quickly installed. The ABC is a marvel of simplicity. No change need be made in your present furnace, except removing grate. Let us show you how it works. Demonstrated by GENERAL OIL HEATING CO., 805 Boylston St., Boston. Catalogue on Request. Telephone Black Bay 6220

ESTABLISHED 1874
McPherson's Well Known SHIRTS
WOVEN MADRAS FINE REPPS PERCALES
Fast Colors Marked Down to
Size 14 to 17 **1.35** Exceptional Value
4 Shirts for \$5.00
First Glove Store in Boston
McPherson's
117-119 HANOVER STREET
Open Evenings. Mail orders P. P. extra

R.H. White Co.
BOSTON
Mail Orders Filled—Boston 8 Telephone Orders Filled—Beach 3100

Sing a Song of Spring
TUB FABRICS

36-In. Checked Granite and Gabardine Suitings, 59c Tan and gray grounds with woven outline checks in contrasting colors.	36-In. Checked Drop-Stitch Voile, \$1.25 Light and dark colors.
36-In. Flock Dotted Tissue Gingham, 79c Small and large even checks, overchecks and stripes. All woven colors. Dotted with white and colors.	38-In. Printed Dress Voiles 79c, 89c
30-In. Imported Japanese Crepes, 29c All the regular and Oriental colors.	32-In. Imported Irish Dimity, 59c With that beautiful sheer finish that only Irish dimity has.
36-In. Printed Silk and Cotton Flat Crepes 89c, \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.50	31-In. Dotted Swiss Muslin Imported from St. Gall, Switzerland, 79c Pin-head dots in white and colored grounds, and colored dots on white grounds.
38-In. Normandy Dotted Voile, 59c In large variety of colored grounds with pin and medium-size dots; also dotted fancy designs in white and colored dots.	38-In. French Epange 89c to \$2.00 Homespun mixtures and novelty checks and stripes.
36-In. Fancy Checked Crepe \$1.00 A fine light weight crepe, with a large outline self-colored check of Glos. A stylish costume fabric.	38 and 40-In. Embroidered Voiles and Crepes, \$1.00 to \$3.50 Of American manufacture. Embroidery is of cotton, also of Glos. in same color as the material, and in contrasting colors.
36-In. Everfast Fabrics 55c, 65c, 69c, 79c, 89c Many plain and fancy weaves. Sun and tub-proof. Any garment will be replaced if the color fades.	44-In. Plain, Colored and White Voile, 49c Very popular material for dresses and sheer lingerie.

STREET FLOOR

Houghton and Dutton Co.
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There Are Reasons Why This Is the Favorite Store of Thousands

- A fifty-one-year reputation for reliability.
- A world-wide buying organization which provides the best to be had in merchandise values.
- Over a thousand interested salespeople who will do anything they can to accommodate.
- An extensive delivery system that reaches directly by motor over fifty adjoining towns.
- A competent internal organization to handle rapidly all charges, credits and change.
- Wide aisles, convenient location.
- And above all—a desire to serve.

TRI-STATE FARM BUREAU IS ACTIVE

New Organization to Seek More County Funds

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 4 (Special)—The Tri-State Farm Bureau has got under way this week in its new headquarters in this city, which has also become the center for the Massachusetts State Farm Federation. The last-named organization this week got out the first number of a new publication called the Massachusetts Farm Bureau News, to be issued each month, with the latest information about farm organization activities, here and elsewhere.

Outstanding objectives of the Tri-State Farm Bureau, which is under the management of Fred T. Griggs, secretary of the state federation, are to build up a strong plan of co-operation between the business men and industries, on the one hand, and farm improvement on the other, and, secondly, to work for an increase of county appropriations in support of better farming. Several counties of Massachusetts, as Hampden, Worcester and Middlesex, have been markedly progressive in these regards.

Rhode Island and Connecticut are said not to have made like advancement, and the aim is to link the three states in a general forward campaign. By the funds sought to be raised it is aimed, for one thing, to form many more boys' and girls' clubs. In the interest of these objects Mr. Griggs yesterday conferred in Hartford with B. W. Ellis, director of the Connecticut Agricultural College, and early next week will attend farm bureau meetings in Danbury and Norwich.

PORT STUDY PROPOSED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5 (Special)—A bill offered in the Rhode Island House yesterday provides for a study of port development here by the commission on foreign and domestic commerce. The measure carries an appropriation of \$15,000. The bill was revamped from a bill introduced earlier, increasing the scope of study and the appropriation from \$5000.

The Handy Hand Reference Holder

Fits the hand and is convenient for studying daily Bible lessons. Made of imitation ivory. In Jade also. Embossed and hand-painted design in colors on front. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Agents please inquire.

The Handy Holder Co.
29 Lillian Avenue, Providence, R. I.

arate the first floor of the library into three rooms. The second floor will consist of a large gallery surrounding the library on three sides. This is intended especially for the use of the school students.

The library will remain an integral part of the public library system. Its location is expected to lead to a greatly increased use of the library by high school students. It introduces a policy advocated by Mayor Curley, of having a branch of the Boston Public Library in connection with each new high school building erected in sections of the city which are without proper library facilities. The operation of the innovation is awaited with interest as similar experiments in other cities have met with varying results.

VALLEY QUEEN MILL CLOSES
RIVERPOINT, R. I., April 5 (Special)—The Valley Queen Mill of the B. B. & R. Knight, Inc., closed last night, indefinitely. It was stated that the mill will not resume until cotton business conditions warrant. Other mills in the Pawtuxet Valley are on half time schedules.

Meter Taxis, Limousines and Touring Cars
COREY HILL TAXI
1391 Beacon St.
Brookline, Mass.
Tel. Regent 0730

LETTER CARRIERS TO INVITE PRESIDENT

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 5 (Special)—At a meeting of the committee in charge of the arrangements for the state convention of the Massachusetts Letter Carriers' Association it was voted to invite President Coolidge to be the principal speaker at the Flag Day exercises, which will mark the opening of the convention.

There will be a parade on the opening day in which fraternal, civic and patriotic organizations will participate. Following the parade, exercises will be held on the common. The parade will be headed by the Boston Letter Carriers' Band. A banquet will bring the convention to a close on June 15, at which some high government officials will be present and speak. Indications are that there will be an attendance of 500 delegates.

PRIZE DRILL BY CADETS
First honors in the annual Hathaway prize drill by cadets of the Brighton High School yesterday went to company A. A member of that company, Corp. Lawrence Brown, won first prize in the individual competition. Company A's scoring total was 1078 points, and company B, second, was credited with 1064.

RATES FILED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE
CONCORD, N. H., April 5—The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company has filed a petition with the New Hampshire Public Service Commission, requesting permission to increase its rates on four classes of traffic, the commission announced yesterday.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS
of every description.
Cleaned, Blocked and Retrimmed
HAND, the HATTER
44 La Grange Street, Boston
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Personal Stationery
for Business or Social Use
Real value for your money.
100 Folded Sheets Size 8"x5" \$3.00
100 Envelopes to match Size 4 1/2"x5 1/2" Neatly bound

Choice of white or blue linen finished paper with 1, 2, or 3-line flaps printed on paper and on envelope flaps; choice of Old English or Gothic type.

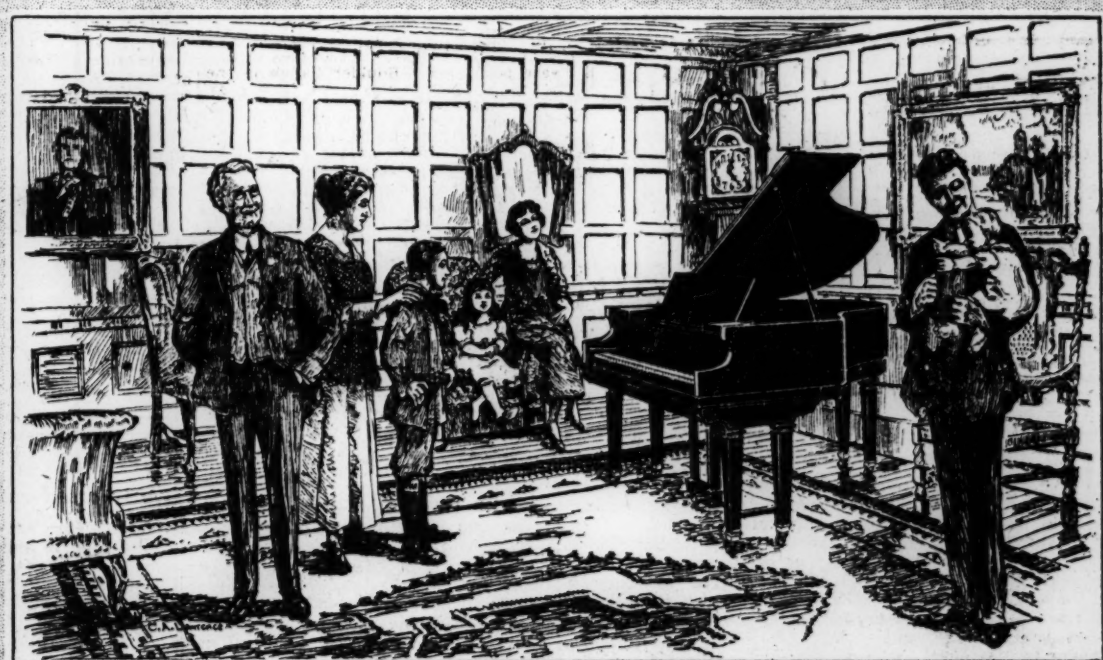
Your money back if not satisfied.

Paper: ☐ White ☐ Blue
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Must orders promptly filled.

Please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

DAVID BURGEE CORBURN
Distinctive Social Stationery
Engraving—Monograms—Printing
420 Boylston St. Boston, Mass.



The AMPICO Pleases All of the Family

Its power to successfully entertain everyone from the baby to grandpa is unlimited. More than "just a piano" it has the marvelous ability to "re-enact" the playing of the world's greatest pianists. The "silent piano" is an unheard of thing in the home which possesses an

AMPICO

Bring the playing of such master pianists as Rachmaninov, Godowsky and Ornstein into your home. We'll be pleased to accept your present piano or player-piano as part payment for an Ampico. Let this be an invitation for you to visit our Ampico Rooms at your convenience and enjoy the musical treat of an Ampico concert.

Foot Operated Ampicos, \$795
Electrically Operated, \$985 up

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A Few of the Ampico Artists

Rachmaninov
Godowsky
Ornstein
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Levitzi
Brockway
Rubinstein
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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Slip Ware Revived by a Woman Potter

London
Special Correspondence
WHAT is slip ware? It is the first question that one naturally asks Miss Joan M. West if one visits her in her little pottery or finds her among her wares at an exhibition of arts and crafts. Her reply is that it is the old English pottery made in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries before white china came.

"There is a small collection of slip ware at the London Museum," Miss West told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The best period was about 1660. Here is a photograph of a plate in the British Museum, by Toft, one of the great masters of the craft at that date. The only survival of the old slip ware today is the earthenware pan for milk that you sometimes see in the country markets; or those square dog troughs with a white design on them that you occasionally come across. I met one woman potter, however, who was doing copies of old slip ware which she intended to sell as museum replicas."

"Slip" is really liquid clay passed through various sieves and prepared in several ways until it is the consistency of cream. This is applied in a pattern, rather in the way sugar icing is put on a cake. In the old days it is said to have been blown on through a goose quill. Sometimes the whole pot is first covered with a coating of slip which is applied with a brush while the pot is still on the wheel so as to get it even and smooth, and the decoration is done with a different colored slip on the top.

Formerly, because transport was so difficult, in every county pots had to be made from the clay of the countryside, and potteries sprang up wherever there happened to be a seam of clay. The potters got in their districts various colors and used one to decorate another. The majority of clays when fired are red like a brick, and red on white, or white on red was used.

"The clays used together have to be of the same nature so that they will shrink alike in the firing. When I first began I got hold of two clays not the least alike and tried to copy an old slip jug with an elaborate pattern on it; but the slip pattern curled right off when the jug was fired because the clay of the jug shrank more than the slip."

"Making slip ware is expert work, because not only must the nature of the slip be exactly the right consistency, but you have to seize the right moment for putting it on before the pot gets too dry. If you once let the pot become too dry you will never get the slip to adhere to it at all."

"In my work I generally employ natural clay as a slip, though if I want a dark brown I sometimes use manganese. This flower vase, for instance, is made of white clay with a coating of red slip, with the exception of the broad, dark-brown band at the top, which is done with manganese. The spots on the red are of white clay put on afterward."

"This," holding up another pot, "is a copy of an old three-handled pot, or 'tyg.' It is, as you see, in ivory-colored clay, coated with red slip, and then decorated in ivory with the name of my old nurse, 'Sarah Gooze, Har Pot.' Formerly, if a woman broke a household utensil, she would go to the village potter and say, 'I wish you would make me another and put my name on it.'"

"Slip ware does not pay because it takes a long time to make, so, although

I am quick at it, I do other things besides. For instance, I have sold a lot of little crocus pots. The shape is copied from an old Ming pot. I liked it because it was so simple, just a little round thing on three legs. Some I decorated with fish in cobalt blue, and some with faint blue and mauve flowers. I made them rather porous for bulbs thrive better in something porous, and as the pot is raised on the three little feet it does not matter if the moisture comes through a little."

Miss West displayed a four-sided pot with a raised peacock on each side in beautiful turquoise and cobalt blues.



Miss Joan M. West Firing Her Own Pottery

the slender neck, which had been broken in the original, was added in the reproduction. Profiting by the lessons in thrift learned during the war, these women had the idea of maintaining a shop which should be a kind of permanent rummage sale, but where the more valuable donations should be separated from less worthy objects and priced more nearly in accordance with their intrinsic value than is possible in a rummage sale, where everything must be disposed of quickly.

Five rooms on the second and third floors of a brownstone house which had once, long ago, been a private house, are rented and Mrs. King engaged to manage the shop. Two paid assistants are also employed. All

representatives of six well-known charities of New York for the benefit of these charities. Profiting by the lessons in thrift learned during the war, these women had the idea of maintaining a shop which should be a kind of permanent rummage sale, but where the more valuable donations should be separated from less worthy objects and priced more nearly in accordance with their intrinsic value than is possible in a rummage sale, where everything must be disposed of quickly.

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Helping Charities and Yourself

New York
Special Correspondence
"EVERYTHING has a market value. If I could have the contents of all the scrap baskets, cellars and attics of any residence block in this city I could make a fortune."

The speaker was Mrs. Rupert C. King, manager of Everybody's Thrift Shop. This interesting business enterprise is run by 'repre-

sents of six well-known charities of New York for the benefit of these charities. Profiting by the lessons in thrift learned during the war, these women had the idea of maintaining a shop which should be a kind of permanent rummage sale, but where the more valuable donations should be separated from less worthy objects and priced more nearly in accordance with their intrinsic value than is possible in a rummage sale, where everything must be disposed of quickly.

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the other saleswomen are volunteers, giving from one to four hours of their time a week. Contributions of cast-off clothing, furniture, books, hardware, toys, jewelry, bric-a-brac—in fact, everything—are solicited. As these six charities have on their boards some of the richest people in New York, very valuable things are constantly received.

The necessity felt by many families to move into smaller quarters has been most advantageous to the Thrift Shop. Households accustomed to living in 14 or more large over-furnished rooms move into nine rooms or fewer, which are, perhaps, of a cheaper and simpler style of decoration, and the superfluous household possessions find their way to the Thrift Shop.

The writer was skeptical as to the truth of Mrs. King's assertion that everything is salable. "I am sure some of these things will never find a purchaser," she said, pointing to a huge, garish electrolux, with a shade three feet in diameter made of variegated glass of a sickly green hue. "In these days of small homes and with the shops full of lovely quiet things, who would buy this?"

"Somebody will," Mrs. King answered. "I sold one worse than that yesterday. A young man was fitting out a small movie theater and he was delighted to get such an electrolux. He paid a good price for it, too, but even at that it was a great deal cheaper than it would have been in a regular shop."

Still unconvinced, the writer wandered around. At last she spied two objects which she bore in triumph to Mrs. King. "Now who would buy this old late Victorian basque?"

Mrs. King eyed it appraisingly. "This is really worth a good deal," she said, "although it is priced only a quarter. Here are a dozen or more perfect good books and eyes. These buttons are very pretty and there are lots of them. The real whitebones on the seams are in demand for making certain kinds of work bags. This is fine lace on the collar, and see what beautiful silk the thing is made of! A couple of nice handkerchiefs would come out of the sleeves. Oh, yes, that will sell. As for the pig—"

Mrs. King smiled at the object which the writer held in her arms.

It was a corpulent white china pig, as big as a pug dog and decorated with life-size, hand-painted red roses all over its fat sides. "Just watch and listen," said Mrs. King as she returned to her counter.

At that very instant a woman approached. "Isn't it cute?" she said, patting the ugly monster affectionately.

"Well, Mrs. King certainly knows her business," thought the writer. "Everything in the world is apparently needed or admired by somebody."

Of course, very little of the stock in the shop is so queer. Almost all the things there are honest, useful, and attractive. There are solid furniture, books of all kinds, lovely party dresses that look as if they had hardly been worn, an old sampler, quaint jewelry, and fine silk portieres needing only a bit of dye to restore them to perfection. They are all marked at a price that makes them, to use the term employed in the shop, "an excellent buy."

HAIR NETS
24 for \$1.00
SPECIAL OFFERING
Single or double mesh, cap or fringe, all colors, except grey and white. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
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Agents: W. H. Partington
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Are You Interested in Linens?
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T.D. WHITNEY COMPANY
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MODESTY PANEL
A Separate SHADOW PANEL BONED TO PREVENT SKIRT CLINGING SKIRT WRINKLING SHADOW PROOF MOISTURE PROOF
At all leading shops, corset or notion dept., or write direct.
MODESTY PANEL CO., Inc.
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Of course you do. So why not let me send you 2 1/2 lb. cans of golden brown Virginia Peanuts, salted just enough to make them taste delicious. \$1.00 postpaid (\$1.20 west of the Miss.). Sent on approval to The Christian Science Monitor readers.
Send for yours today.
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LADIES HAT SHOP
Mary E. Rogers
A full line of smart up-to-date Dress and Sport Hats, also trimming.
239 Lafayette Street
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Save on Real Cedar Chests!
48-inch Chest, formerly \$21.50, now... \$16.75
AT THE time when fur, woollens, etc., must be carefully put away, we offer this beautiful, sturdy, built-in cedar chest. This style is in 45, 48 and 54 in. length. Others—with or without copper trimmings—at lowered prices which will surprise you.
Mail Orders Filled, F.O.B., Boston
Carefully packed for shipment.
Open Saturdays afternoons and evenings by appointment. Special attention given to young couples planning homes.
ANNA L. WHEARTY
The Suburban Furniture Company
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Chinese Parasols
Season's smartest at novelties, genuine Fuchun (China) Parasols.
Very special quality, carefully selected to shed water.
Hand decorated in Oriental style. These must not be confused with the cheap paper variety. Come in assorted colors, lavender, blue, green, tan and red. Please state preference.
Mailed anywhere in the United States, \$2.75 Postpaid.
Sold on a positive money guarantee.
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Weaving the Family's Clothing

Toronto, Canada
Special Correspondence
WHEN one is invited to a studio party, one expects to encounter people who do things out of the ordinary. Nevertheless it was a distinct surprise to a group of guests to meet Mrs. Hephzibah Stansfield of Toronto, who was weaving a dress she had woven herself.

Not only that, but her artist husband's very good-looking tweeds were also the product of her handloom.

In reply to the shower of questions that descended on her, Mrs. Stansfield said, "It isn't really difficult. I learned to weave in three lessons. She had shown, however, from the first, a special aptitude for the work; from six to 12 lessons, she said, are usually required. Then, seeing the great interest in the subject, she invited all the guests to her house the following week to view her loom and its products."

In Mrs. Stansfield's artistic home, really a large studio with smaller rooms opening off, were many evidences of her skill and industry. Homespun curtains of coarse wool in flamingo and buff seemed to make the tall north windows sunny. Two softly colored woven rugs on the hardwood floor had been used for years and were standing the test well. Silk- and-wool scarves, 16 inches wide and two yards long, fringed at the ends, woven in such color combinations as green and blue, orange and brown, blue and purple, rose and gray, were intended not only for neck coverings, but to protect the tops of chesterfield and easy chairs, their glowing hues making them very decorative.

House Linen and Dress Stuff
Towels brought forth from the linen shelves elicited admiration. Some were woven in fine huckaback; others were in plain weave with colored borders. Table runners and doilies were in both unbleached and white linen. One learned, however, that linen thread costs so much that it makes the weaving of towels and cloths a luxury. Most surprising were the stuffs for dresses and suits.

On starting to weave, Mrs. Stansfield determined to begin with the wool on the sheep's back. So after watching a farmer shear his sheep, she bought the wool, washed it, dyed it, spun it and wove it. Ultimately she made it into a plain gray homespun skirt that even after five years of wear had neither shrunk, thickened nor got out of shape. A dress, just finished, was of putty-colored wool, with mauve and purple stripes woven into the fabric. This required four pounds of fine, soft wool, and after being set up on the loom had taken one day to weave. The tweed for her

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AIRPLANE TO SOLVE BOUNDARY DISPUTE

Aerial Views of Venezuelan- Colombian Borders to Be Used in Settlement

CARACAS, Venezuela, March 5 (Special Correspondence).—The nationality, and thus in part the ownership, of some of the potentially richest oil lands in South America is now being determined by the facts of geography recorded by aerial photographs taken from a German airplane flying over the jungles of eastern Venezuela and western Colombia.

The region in the balance lies west of the famous Lake Maracaibo, center of the oil boom of Venezuela a little over 200 miles, as the crow flies, from the southern edge of the Caribbean sea. The decision is in the hands of the commission of Swiss engineers who have been working for the past year delineating the boundaries other than natural lines of mountains and rivers over the vast territories in dispute between the two great countries of northern South America, Venezuela and Colombia.

The territory in question covers about 100 square miles, between the confluence of the Rio del Oro and the Rio de Catumbó and the confluence of the Rio Zulia and the Rio de la Grilla, well-known points in the oil territory of Venezuela-Colombia. It is a region already taken up, on the Colombian side by an American company, the Barco Petroleum Company, and on the Venezuelan side by the Colon Development Company of the Dutch shell group. It is regarded as an important reserve section of the much-sought Maracaibo Basin oil fields, and some drilling is already under way on the Venezuelan side. There is not, it may be added, a foot of territory in all this and the adjoining region which is not taken up for oil development.

History of Dispute
The whole situation with regard to this boundary settlement is full of picturesque detail. The dispute goes back to the separation of Venezuela and Colombia in 1830, but it has never been of importance until recent years. In 1881 it was referred to the King of Spain, and 10 years later the arbitral sentence provided for the following of natural boundaries (along mountain ranges and rivers, as in the section along the Caribbean), and along rivers in the other sections under dispute—in the region south of Lake Maracaibo and along the Orinoco.

All this was markedly favorable to Colombia, but counter proposals were made by Venezuela and the matter was finally taken up by arbitration under the Hague Convention. This was in 1917, and the Swiss Federal Council, which was chosen as arbitrator, promptly accepted the full Spanish award and appointed a commission of engineers to survey the sections, like this bit between the rivers in the Maracaibo Basin, which did not have natural boundaries.

The award thus went much against Venezuela, and, indeed, the local press has not yet told the full import of this award, for, in addition to some pieces in the Maracaibo section, it gives to Colombia a vast territory which Venezuela claimed in the upper reaches of the Orinoco River, for the Venezuelan claim was for an arbitrary line some 50 miles west of the river and the "natural boundary" award pushes that line back to the river—a gain one instinctively couples with the pushing back of the German boundary to the Rhine.

Picturesque Trip
There remain other great stretches of territory between rivers in this Orinoco section to be surveyed, and the Swiss are engaged on this work now. They did one section of it, and by way of going to the other work, 100 miles or so down the Orinoco, ascended that great stream, passed through the Rio Negro, out to the Amazon, down the Amazon and out to Barbados, thence to Trinidad, and up the Orinoco to the work which awaited them.

The final report on the boundary

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location is to be made by Dec. 31, 1924, and the work is so far along that there is little doubt of its being completed on time. The expenses of the survey are being shared by the two countries interested, and much territory undoubtedly will change hands, but with the exception of the oil territory in the Maracaibo region and the bringing of Colombia to the banks of the Orinoco, the gains and losses will be largely sentimental, and potential, for the territories transferred are absolutely undeveloped, and all but without population.

The final chapter of the work of the Swiss Commission will be the setting up of the monuments marking the international boundary over the sections which the commission will have located.



The Byward Tower
**More of the Tower of London
to Be Opened to the Public**

Special Correspondence
FOUR more towers of the Tower of London are shortly to be thrown open to public inspection. Many years ago Richard Davey, a great lover of the fortress, palace, and prison, complained that the most interesting parts of the building were not open to visitors, and he suggested "the complete restoration of the Tower to its original condition as nearly as possible, and its eventual conversion into a Museum of the relics of Vanished and Vanishing London."

Since then progress has been made. The White Tower or Keep, of an ancient fortress, has been opened to its utmost depths to the inspection of the public; and so too has the Bloody Tower, the place where the little princes were imprisoned, where Cranmer and Ridley lay, and Raleigh was interned.

News comes that in April the Salt Tower, the Broad Arrow Tower, the Byward Tower, and the Martin Tower will also be open to the public. In the Martin Tower visitors will have the privilege of viewing the spot where Colonel Blood made his daring raid on the Crown Jewels in 1678. Here also the Seven Bishops, who refused to obey King James II by ordering the reading of the Declaration of Indulgence in their dioceses, were imprisoned.

The Broad Arrow Tower has nothing structural to indicate the cause of its name, and antiquaries, for want of a better theory, have fallen back on the suggestion that women shot the broad arrow from that point. They

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ARAB KING'S CLAIM TO CALIPHATE IGNORED BEYOND HIS FRONTIERS

Establishment at Mecca of Center of Moslem Faith Is Frowned Upon by Other Parts of Muhammadan World

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 23.—As was to be expected, the disappearance of the Caliphate from Constantinople has been promptly followed by an attempt to establish it in Mecca. The election of Abdul Medjid has been seized upon as a golden opportunity to assert the claims of King Hussein of the Hejaz, and the supporters of the Arab Caliphate have now come boldly into the open. The Transjordanian Government has given it out that King Hussein has been formally acknowledged as Caliph.

It should be observed that this acknowledgment was little more than a family affair. The only states concerned in it were the Hejaz and Transjordan, that are governed respectively by Hussein himself and his son, Abdullah. At the Amman conference, King Faisal of Iraq was conspicuous by his absence, and though he, too, is one of the family, no word on the subject of the Caliphate has as yet come from Bagdad. The only accession of strength which Hussein has received so far comes from Jerusalem, where the Moslem Supreme Council has intimated that he is recognized as Caliph by the Moslems of Palestine.

Tribes Jealous of Prerogatives
With the possible exception of Iraq and Syria, it is thought unlikely that Hussein's claims will receive any wider recognition. His own immediate neighbors and rivals, Ibn Saud the Imam of Yehla, and the Idiris, are all exceedingly jealous of their own prerogative and have never shown any disposition to recognize even the ecclesiastical ascendancy of Hussein. If Hussein is not recognized as Caliph in the Arabian peninsula, it is considered still less likely that he will be recognized in other parts of the Moslem world. His relations with Egypt have recently been strained to the breaking point over the affair of the Holy Carpet, and apart from this Sultan Fuad is believed to be not disinclined to claim the Caliphate himself. In Morocco the reigning house has long claimed the title of Caliph and is not in the least likely to abandon it. Outside the Arabic-speaking world, as, for example, in India, Hussein is only known, if he is known at all, for the extortionate treatment of Moslem pilgrims when they arrive in his territory.

A Shadowy Authority
Hussein's assumption of the Caliphate is considered hardly likely to make any serious impression outside a few Arabic-speaking states, for the most part under the immediate control of Hussein and his sons, and even there will not enable him to exercise more than a very vague and shadowy authority. The remainder of the Moslem world, which includes the overwhelming majority of the faithful, may, it is thought, go its own way and throw up, as has happened in the past, a number of self-appointed Caliphs, enjoying as much or as little authority in their own spheres as Hussein will in his.

It is true that Hussein, as a member of the tribe of the Koreish and Sheriff of Mecca, has a twofold advantage which is not shared by any of his rivals, but it may be regarded as almost certain that in view of his political and military insignificance, this will not be sufficient to insure anything like universal or even widespread recognition of his claims. There is, indeed, reason to believe that Hussein himself is quite shrewd enough to be aware of this and that he personally does not take the Caliphate question too seriously. During the war he gave it to be understood that he was indifferent to the somewhat empty title of Caliph.

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Polar Alaska Will Be Explored by American Geological Party

Thoroughly-Equipped Expedition Will Hunt for Oil in Regions Hitherto Untrod by White Men

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 23.—Some time in April a party of American explorers bound on a Government mission and traveling on dog sleds will emerge beyond the Arctic Mountains of polar Alaska at the upper waters of the Colville River, a stream that flows northward to the Arctic Ocean.

When the Colville thaws out, the party will embark upon it in canoes, brought up all the way from Canada. They will paddle northward through an untamed wilderness in much of which white men never before ventured. The thing that draws the party into the only polar territory of the United States possessions is oil. Five months from now, when the explorers once more get in touch with the farthest north, telegraph post, they may report to the Geological Survey at Washington, which is sending the expedition, that commercial oil lands have been found. A survey of the coastal part of the inaccessible region last year produced enough evidence of oil to justify hopes of success in this adventure.

Word came recently to Washington that the start from the last outpost of civilization had been made, and that, with a 90-dog freight outfit, and 50 huskies more dragging the sled carrying the technical equipment, the party will be for the next five months entirely on its own resources and beyond communication. The men making the trip are Government agents, selected because of their proved ability, and down to the last detail the expedition has been planned to bring success, from the selection of the canoes to the choice of Eskimo dogs.

Though the party is not bent on adventure, but is intended primarily to explore "Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4," an area of 35,000 miles in one of the most inaccessible parts of extreme northwestern Alaska, the nature of the territory will make adventure practically a routine matter. It is described as "a polar desert."

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

New German Mark
Draws Musicians
Away from Vienna

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna, March 4

THE unrolling season with its constantly changing outward features has recently wrought an interesting reversion. Its first half had been characterized by a tremendous influx of German musical talent. German musicians invaded Vienna in throngs—either as visitors or permanent residents—to escape the critical situation and commercial situation in Germany created by the breakdown of the mark. German singers, including the most famous stars, came here in quest of an engagement with the State Opera or of concert salaries in Austrian crowns—which had suddenly become a much-coveted "Valuta"—and at the same time German instructors were besieging the Viennese conservatories for permanent positions. It was not without a certain satirical significance that the number of German musicians who were then crowding into Vienna included not a few of Austrian birth who had but three years previously forsaken their native country in quest of the then promising German mark. The prodigal sons were received here with open arms when they returned to Vienna six months ago for what seemed to be a permanent stay. But the newly established German gold mark with its attendant improvement of German social conditions, and even more the tempting gold mark salaries offered them, are now again attracting these artists, and we see them returning in great numbers to Berlin whence they had come.

Furtwängler

The number of those artists who intend to transfer the scene of their activities from Vienna to Germany includes three—or at least two—men whose loss will be severely felt by our musical public, namely, Wilhelm Furtwängler and two conductors from the State Opera—Clemens Krauss and Karl Alwin. Furtwängler, the most generally acknowledged German conductor today, is, in fact, a Viennese product, if not an Austrian by birth. He came here unheralded and unknown (outside of one or two German cities) six years ago, and was at once recognized as the great man of the baton that he is. He was at once intrusted with the direction of the Tonkünstler orchestra series in succession to Oscar Nedbal, the Czech conductor-composer, who has since achieved prominence as composer of several charming comic operas possessed of a distinct Slav flavor. Later Furtwängler also assumed charge of the historical Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde orchestra, and all but succeeded in being elected director of the celebrated Philharmonic concerts. As his fame began to spread, he added to his Vienna activities those of a conductor of the "Gewandhaus" concerts at Leipzig, and of the Berlin Philharmonic. It is for the sake of these posts that Furtwängler now carries out his often-heralded intention of retiring from his Vienna duties, save for occasional guest performances here.

Krauss and Alwin

Clemens Krauss has had a no less meteoric career at the Vienna State Opera. After three years' service there, this young man (who has not even reached 30) is now holding his own there as the peer of such conductors as Richard Strauss and Franz Schalk. In fact, the headway of Krauss had been watched with some misgivings by some of the old and established conductors at Vienna, which may have precipitated his conclusion to accept a leading position in a German opera house. His recent success at Frankfurt has resulted in an offer of a prominent position there which Krauss will most likely accept. The third of the proposed emigrants is Karl Alwin, also a very young

conductor of the Staatsoper, and husband of Elisabeth Schumann, the soprano, who sang at the Metropolitan, and later in concert throughout the United States under Strauss. Alwin is not, perhaps, a really great conductor, but is a hard and industrious worker, whose presence is necessary in a theater such as our State Opera, in view of the frequent absence on guest tours of its director, Richard Strauss. The offer which he has received to become the head of the Cologne Opera is a decided advance over the position occupied by Alwin at Vienna. He is another one of those musicians who are called to a dominating post in a German opera house from a comparatively small Vienna position. The obscurity to which many a fine musician is doomed at Vienna, however, is due less to ingratitude or shortsightedness on the part of the Viennese public, than to the fact that our public is probably the most critical and exacting in Europe, and, at any rate, in Central Europe. Even a man like Richard Strauss, whom many in Germany have proclaimed one of the great conductors of the age, is here more properly regarded as an often excellent but by no means towering orchestral leader, and whatever popularity is his at Vienna goes less to the conductor, nor, indeed, to his (sometimes doubtful) achievements as manager of the State Opera, but solely to the composer of the many great works of his earlier period.

Two Great Singers

The list of American artists who have had successful appearances at Vienna recently has been enlarged by Philip Scharf, a young violinist who masters the requirements of technique and style with notable maturity. Kathleen Parlow, the Canadian violinist, surprised with her remarkably virile and unsentimental art, and was enthusiastically received.

The return of Alessandro Bonci at the Volksoper refreshed memories of the discovery here some 20 years ago, when as a member of a small Italian company he created a stir which became decisive for his future career. Some of his high notes have paid their tribute to time, and his style of acting deviates little from the conventional, but his art is as great as ever.

The same compliment is due to Matteo Battistini, the "grand old man" of Italian opera, who sings more beautifully than many a young and famous colleague, although his histrionic gifts are by no means commensurate with his distinguished vocal art.

Artur Schnabel, on the eve of his American tour, again proved himself a great Beethoven player, and an ideal accompanist to the singing of his wife, Therese Schnabel-Behr, who sang Schubert's cycle, "Die schöne Müllerin," with an intensity and dramatic plasticity which made one forget the absence of a real singing voice and which kept her audience spellbound from beginning to end.

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A Modern Dutch Composer

By M. D. CALVOCORESSI

London, March 21

ABOUT 80 years ago Schumann, pointing out that most European countries were emancipating themselves from the suzerainty of German music, and could show composers whose works embodied characteristic national tendencies, named among those countries Holland, on the strength of the hopes to which Verhulst's music gave rise.

Verhulst's music, however, remained unknown outside Holland. And, generally speaking, many years were to elapse before events began to prove Schumann right in the main. One must add these three words, because German influences are still strong on Dutch music—chiefly those of Brahms, Wagner, Strauss and Mahler. But with composers such as Zweers, Röntgen, Wagenaar, Diepenbrock, Donner (whom Mengelberg has described as "the most Dutch of Dutch composers"), Koebeg, and the important group of younger men such as Sem Dresden, Willem Pijper, Henrij, Zagwijn, Mattys Vermeulen, Willem Heydt, Alexandre Voormolen, Daniel Ruymann and Frits Schuurman, Holland holds her own among music-producing nations.

One of the most gifted among her composers, Willem Pijper, was invited by the Contemporary Music Center of the British Music Society to take part in a concert of modern Dutch music. He kindly gave me particulars of the present position of Dutch composers.

An Unobtrusive Renaissance

He described the Renaissance as having taken place quietly and unobtrusively. It did not originate in the promptings of one leader, as occurred in Russia with Glinka and in Spain with Pedrell. Nor was it promoted by a strong feeling for national folk tunes and old traditional music as occurred in Russia, Spain, Hungary, and, in a large measure, France. It simply happened because a number of earnest composers set to work and kept hard at work without ever forming a school in the narrower sense of the word or grouping themselves under a banner.

These composers did not find in their own country all the desirable encouragements and outlets. In fact, it is only in the principal cities such as Rotterdam, Amsterdam, The Hague and Utrecht that native works find a measure of recognition—that is, a few chances of occasional performance.

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Daily Telegraph, London, May 17, 1923.

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was greatly impressed by its originality and beauty. It is substantial and forcible, instinct with fancy, and most skillfully carried out. In proportion as I became acquainted with other works of his, I was confirmed in my impression that he is one of the best writers of chamber music to be found at the present period.

The most striking feature of his chamber music is its fancifulness. Drive the other morning and told me some facts about the work of Welsh choirs and about Welsh vocal art generally. They gave me a music lesson of great value, for which I am greatly obliged to them; but what they said I shall refrain from reproducing in any detail, because I would be merely offering second-hand information, if I made the attempt.

The last thing I had any notion of was to ask the singer to let me hear her voice. Indeed, I even intended to beg her to save herself the trouble, should she chance to show a willingness to illustrate her ideas in actual tone. What I desired, as a journalist, was remarks that I could imprison in quotation marks. Vain all my plans! You cannot stop the Welsh from singing, I imagine, any more than you can hold back the rivers in their course, or sweep back the tide with a broom.

Mme. Megane sang, sang again and kept on singing, like Hoffmann's Antonia; though not because Dr. Miracle from a corner commanded her to, but because, no doubt, singing is her native way of talking.

The proper notes of an interview in her case would be, truth to tell, music notes. Ruled paper, then, instead of a plain pad, was the thing I should have had with me, for making a record of my visit. And yet, memory supplies the deficiency somewhat. Such a

A Lesson in Welsh Music

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, April 2

MME. LEILA MEGANE, contralto, and her husband, T. Osborne Roberts, composer, received me at their apartment near Riverside Drive the other morning and told me some facts about the work of Welsh choirs and about Welsh vocal art generally. They gave me a music lesson of great value, for which I am greatly obliged to them; but what they said I shall refrain from reproducing in any detail, because I would be merely offering second-hand information, if I made the attempt.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Romance of Excavation

The Life of the Ancient East: Being Some Chapters of the Romance of Modern Excavation. By Her. James Baikie, F.R.S.E. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$4.00.

us, who are neither archaeologists nor historians. The spades of the excavators and the patience of decipherers (though still defeated by the written word) of the clay tablets discovered at Knossos have added thousands of years to history.

"A hundred years ago," writes Mr. James Baikie, in "The Life of the Ancient East," "all that was known, or supposed to be known, about the great empires of the ancient East could have been printed in the thinnest of duodecimos; and, even so, the bulk of it would have been either untrue, or so distorted as to be unrecognizable for truth. Today all that has been entirely changed. Round these ancient empires a literature has already grown up which is almost comparable to that existing about Greece and Rome, and which is steadily growing in amount and value, year by year."

Mr. Baikie, in this volume, presents a series of sites which he has selected for some special contribution which each has made, in the remote and now rediscovered past, to human knowledge and culture; or because of some special recovery of history that resulted from its excavation.

Shows Relationship

The list includes Abydos, the Holy City of the Egyptians; Tell-el-Amarna, where Akhenaten built a short-lived city in his effort to establish a monotheistic religion; Thebes, where in 1891 were found the mummies of "Thothmes III, Sety I, Ramesses II, and Ramses III," and a score of less notable royalties; and in 1922 the tomb of Tut-anh-Amen; Lagash, a typical city state of early Babylonia; Babylon, Nineveh, Troy, Mycenae, Knossos, and Gezer, a small city in Palestine, whose story began, perhaps about 3000 B. C., with a race of cave-dwellers. Mr. Baikie shows the relationship of these discoveries one to another. "So the palace at Knossos and the tombs of Thebes supplement each other, and just as the Tell-el-Amarna letters reveal the closeness of intercourse between the civilization of the Nile Valley and that of Mesopotamia, so the tombs of Rukh-ma-ra and Semut show us the meeting of the Nile with the Aegean culture."

The "Tell-el-Amarna letters," by the way, are tablets from "The Place of the Records of the Palace of the King," placed there when Akhenaten ruled Egypt and was trying to establish the worship of Aten, though his empire meantime was politically failing to pieces. They were what we should now call his "Foreign Office correspondence"; nor was it an archaeologist who found them, but a peasant woman. Archaeology, however, is grateful. Patiently deciphered, the tablets told much of the story of Akhenaten. His reign was short, and one of his daughters married Tut-anh-Amen, who restored the old gods and made a vain effort to recover the old power. One is reminded of another ancient reformer, King Urukagina of Lagash, who abolished graft and unjust taxation, and lost his crown through the machinations of those who had been living on the returns of that system.

The Philistines

And what the Palace at Knossos and the tombs of Thebes have told us (by the pictures on their walls) is very interesting indeed. For it seems that the Philistines were not at all what we now call "Philistines." They were a remnant of the Minoans who had occupied Crete in the time of Minos, when "the passion for beauty went into every department and aspect of life." The Minoan civilization, till the people were dispersed; by this evidence David when he slew Goliath fought with an early Greek.

So this, you see, is a very interesting book, and quite surprising to those of us who have taken only a casual interest in the archaeological news. Half a century ago, for example,

scholarship was skeptical of all tradition and legend before the first Olympiad in Greece; since then an earlier civilization has been uncovered and Homer authenticated. "Man in Hellas"—so Mr. Baikie quotes an authority whom he evidently respects—"was more highly civilized before history than when history begins to record his state; and there existed human society in the Hellenic area, organized and productive, to a period so remote that its origins were more distant from the age of Pericles than that age is from our own."

It is a book, well illustrated, that will increase interest in archaeology and knowledge of history. The purpose of the author—to convey "even a little of the amazing work which modern excavation and the interpretation of its results have accomplished"—is quite generously fulfilled. R. B.

Poems and a Novel by Mr. Phillpotts

Chal-the-Boys

By Eden Phillpotts. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.25.

Cherry Stones

By Eden Phillpotts. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.25.

When an author is as versatile as Eden Phillpotts, turning with facility to poetry, plays, mystery stories, fairy tales, fantasies, authoritative books on gardening, and to novels of his beloved Devonshire, it is not surprising that two books from him, a novel and a volume of poems, should appear close together.

In Devonshire there is an apple "that looks so lovely and turns out so sharp." "Chal-the-Boys." This name, furnishing the title to the novel, was given to Glynn Neck in token of her many rejected suitors; but Glynn, nevertheless, "went on her joyous way without understanding the present, the future, or the past." The experiences of Glynn form the twisted, often tangled thread upon which the story is hung. There is nowhere any evident straining after dramatic effect, although it is often achieved and the story reaches a dramatic and unexpected climax in the last two pages.

The strength of the novel lies in the remarkable analysis of character and in the picture of these humble, sturdy people. It is impossible to forget the strong, gentle, far-seeing wisdom of Mary Lidstone. A collection of the village sayings would make a book of epigrams spoken out of the people's own experience but universal in its appeal. One of the older laborers describes the younger generation as being "work-shy and wages-greedy." And again, "Young people don't know that good characters get the mellow softness of wisdom after age. They don't dent each other nor yet strike sparks."

The 50 poems in the slender volume, "Cherry Stones," in the main are directly of this same Devon, or reminiscent of it. The opening poem is a tribute to Devonshire such as only one who has loved it could write, as the closing lines prove:

Rosy Devon—Devon blushing like a red, red rose.

Under the honor bestowed on her: From the Channel Sea to the Severn Sea, Burning in glory and mystery;

While the island cries: Through east and west and north and south,

With one organ mouth, "By your granite crown and your robe of gray,"

By your silver rivers and valleys old, By your songs of might on a bygone day,

By your glorious dead from the Age of Gold, That is what we mean: Devon shall be Queen."

Then there is this description of a Japanese artist, in "Carving a Netsuke":

He troubles not, nor stops to ask What of his life shall go to filling of the task.

The masterpiece that fires his thought—Perfection in its kind—Absorbs his mind.

A year's not long; a week's not short If worthy of his dream the splinter shall be found.

And this attitude is characteristic of Phillpotts. In its quality it seems to be that great things are not necessarily demanded of the individual, but only the best that his powers are capable of producing. This is foreshadowed in the preface poem:

But art has many visions, small and great, Whence pure beauty still may meditate; And he who does not know A faithful cherry stone.

F. M.

Russia and the "N. E. P."

The First Time in History

By Anna Louise Strong. New York: Bantam Books. \$2.00.

There is a good deal of romance in this book. Change the terminology, call Russia Mars and we should have, merely, another volume to add to the long list of books that have recorded the imaginative effort of literary idealists to portray humanity in a successful effort to establish the perfect state. Dr. Strong's account, of course, does not gloss over what, very obviously, is, at

contained in this book of the courage and will of the masses of Russia to build a new nation, none is more significant than that which relates to Russian oil. White armies, financed, it is alleged, by oil interests of the powers, brought about the virtual ruin of the Baku field—a field containing, by the way, a greater oil reserve than all of the fields of the United States. Russia's richest territory was cut off by a rim of steel. Then, after a long struggle, the Soviet troops were victorious. And since that day moment



Anna Louise Strong

the present time, a far from perfect state. But to read this account is to be forced to one of two conclusions. Either Dr. Strong fell under the spell of the propagandists who guide foreigners through Soviet Russia as through a rose garden, and has given a distorted portrayal of conditions; or the present Russian experiment is, as Dr. Strong declares it to be, "a common consciousness, in control of power and working out a common goal."

Dr. Strong, obviously, has a deep affection for the Russian people—for the common people of Russia. This sympathy, doubtless, enabled her to come to a quick appreciation of the present situation and saved her from the cynicism of many who cannot view Russia, today, save in the light of prejudice. Dr. Strong probably has spent a longer time in Russia since the revolution, and traveled more widely, than any other American. She first entered the country in the summer of 1921, in relief work. She wrote most of this book there and left Moscow only last December. She covered the country, from the Arctic to Baku and from the grain belt of the Ukraine to the foothills of the Ural. Her book does not lack figures, but the conversations and personal experiences and intimate observations which it records are, as usual, more convincing than statistics.

For one thing, Dr. Strong indicates what she declares to be the common consciousness of the New Economic Policy. The communism of the days immediately following the revolution was a "mass nationalization," dictated, not as a permanent policy, but to meet the demands of immediate necessity—disorganization, war, international isolation. "They speak of it now," declares the author, "as the period of military communism; but it was not the kind of communism that anyone wants again."

In exchange for this policy the "N. E. P." provides "that the State shall take over all that is capable of running, beginning with the basic resources of the land; that step by step it shall build up state-owned industries, each of which makes a profit and puts it back into development, keeping always the central control in the hands of the people; that wherever all these methods are insufficient, since Russia is backward and organization is slow, private business shall be encouraged to come in on temporary leases, long or short, according to the nature of the business."

Of all the fascinating revelations

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What the World Reads

PHILIPP WITKOP'S "Contemporary German Literature" (Leipzig: Hessel, 208 pages) should be done into English, if only because of the needed light it throws on Swiss literature. Mention Swiss literature in America and three names leap to the lips at once: C. F. Meyer, Gottfried Keller, Carl Spitteler. Further it is hard to go, even in academic circles. But there are also German-Swiss writers as Alfred Huggenberger, Jakob Bosshart, Felix Moschler, Heinrich Federer, Paul H. Hermann Kurz, Jakob Schaffner, Albert Steffen—Swiss writers all, and all are of substantial merit.

On March 5 the Austrian section of the Pen Club, of which John Galsworthy is president, held a remarkable meeting. Jakob Wassermann delivered a lecture on "What is the Meaning of Form?" Paul Gerdely, the French dramatist, and his wife, Germaine Lubin, the singer, were the guests of honor. Among those present were Hugo von Hofmannsthal, Arthur Schnitzler, Raoul Auerhelmer, and Yvette Guilbert. Prof. Marcel Duchamp greeted the Gerdelys in French. The object of the meeting was the bringing together of a representative

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done far better things than his war books, even if our public has almost overlooked "The Cabin." Hamsun, on the other hand, became really known in America and in England through "Growth of the Soil." The later publications were bound to be judged in comparison with this, the man's maturest book, and not always to their advantage.

Appeared in 1913

"Children of the Age" (Béfin of Tiden) appeared in 1913, two years before "Segelfoss City" and four years before "Growth of the Soil." Its chief theme relates it to both these stories. Yet it is not, any more than Hamsun's masterpiece, the thematic novel which it might easily have become. In it we follow the sinking fortunes of a family once the virtual rulers of the district. The Holmsen place was built upon money; the second Holmsen added to that money the culture which mere money will always aspire to, once it has acquired the leisure to realize that money is but a foundation at best.

The third Holmsen, father of the young man whose fortunes we eagerly watch over in the book, has the culture of the second Holmsen, and a sense of noble leadership, but he lacks the money of the first with which to carry out—even brazen out—his authority and self-imposed sponsorship. His pride is forever leading him into magnificent promises which his pocket cannot fulfill; yet his fulfilling them, out of every shaft in his own eyes that things should have come to such a pass. He thinks the other eye at his gradual release of the dwindling property that has come down to him. Low in finances, weak in will, he seeks compensation for these real defects in an imaginary high-and-mightiness.

What is happening in the meantime? His son, the fourth Willat Holmsen, is being handsomely educated abroad and is showing signs of marked musical talent; "King" Tobias, a wealthy peasant who returns from South America with some of its virgin riches and not a little of its legendary atmosphere about his personality, is gradually acquiring possession of the lands. The working folk of Tobias Holmsengraas are becoming imbued with notions concerning the dignity of the proletariat, while Jensen, the storekeeper, harder to deal with than Holmsengraas, silently wrests the power of leadership from him.

Social Significance

Such a plot tempts to a certain hardness of outline, yet this is precisely what Hamsun has avoided. The tale runs so fluently that it is only after looking back over it that one realizes its social as well as its individual significance. The background slowly changes from a sort of landed aristocracy to nascent industrialism, the rise of the rise of the proletariat and to the commercial stir of urban populations; yet over each change, as it were, a dominant individual presides, with the qualities and the defects of his station. There are some charming landscapes as well as some fine pictures of childhood.

In her excellent book on Hamsun, Miss Anna Astrup Larsen has indicated the social significance of "Children of the Age." "It shows," she writes, "the reverse side of modern progress, when a backward community learns to use the material conveniences of the age without any corresponding mental advancement. Neither men nor women know what to do with their leisure, and general demoralization is the result."

A placid book, which, for lovers of such fiction, works of its effects as steadily and unobtrusively as the changes which it chronicles. I. G.

A Placid Book from Mr. Hamsun

Children of the Age

By Knut Hamsun. Translated by J. S. Scott. New York: A. Knopf. \$2.50.

It is one of the contradictions of publishing that foreign works are rarely introduced to American readers in anything like chronological order. A late work may make a stir in the author's homeland; at once it is translated and, if successful, naturally leads the way to other and earlier works. At times this is fortunate for the writer; surely Blasco Ibañez has

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A Portrait of W. H. Hudson

W. H. Hudson

There were many conjectures among Hudson's friends as to who would write his biography. Every one realized that it was a difficult task; that his own books contain all that could be known of him really. When the onerous burden fell to Mr. Morley Roberts, who had known him for 40 years, he wisely repudiated the idea of "writing his life," and gave us instead the "portrait" of Hudson which is now before us.

"To write a life is a wholly impossible thing," he says. "Never was a man more mysterious than Hudson, never one so plain. . . . Reasonable, capacious, bright, and irritable, man and bird, the ancient shepherd, the mystic poet, the ruthless mountain, sky-haunting eagle, who damns all idealists who live in cloudland, and those who are devoid of real instincts. . . . It is a hard, an impossible task."

All who knew Hudson will agree and sympathize with him and thank him for what he has done. After all, a portrait is the presentation of the person as seen by the portrait-painter and every portrait shows something of the delineator. There is much of Mr. Morley Roberts here. It gives, however, the touch of intimacy that is wanted, and points to the devotion of a lifetime from a man who accepted all rebuffs, content to know that he belonged to only a section of Hudson's life.

Reticence Marked Trait

Reticence was a marked trait of Hudson's character. He seemed to live in water-tight compartments, so to speak. Many who knew him intimately never heard him in any way allude to the boarding house in Bayswater, or to the period in Ravenscourt Park. Some of them resent these facts being now given to the world, that he lunched at Whiteleys and read inferior novels, even though he commented upon them scathingly.

Mr. Morley Roberts says that in this wandering story, he has cared for nothing but the truth as he saw it. "There may come an hour," he writes, "when someone with courage may essay a complete biography." It will need more than courage. Three thousand letters and every scrap of writing or notes, except that marked for publication, were destroyed by Hudson.

Mr. Morley Roberts has had access to all there was, and has done well with it. He has ascertained that Aug. 4, 1841, and not 1840, was the date of Hudson's birth. Time and dates meant nothing to Hudson, but Mr. Morley Roberts has given us all we need to know. His grandfather was a Devonshire man, his father Daniel was born in Massachusetts and married Catherine Kimble, a true American.

As one heard him talk one knew that some day America would know how much she had done for that large-hearted genius, when she accepted Mr. Galsworthy's verdict and became individually and collectively his lover.

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WEEK'S REVIEW OF
CHIEF EVENTS IN
BRITISH FINANCE

Financial Outlook Brighter—Several Large Loans Floated—Some Good Annual Reports

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 5.—The financial outlook here is distinctly brightened. Despite heavy tax payments money continues easy. Day to day accommodations are available around 2 per cent. On the stock exchange the principal feature has been the strength of gilt-edged securities.

The War Loan changed hands today at £102 8s. 9d. and Consols at £57. This is associated with the British Government's offer to convert the £200,000,000 5 per cent short-term war loan into a 4½ per cent long dated stock at £103.

New Flotations Considerable

The offer is finding many takers, though the new issue does not carry the privileges of the possessed stock it requires of exemption from deduction of income tax at the source.

Several big institutions have been buying other trust securities on the expectation that the effect upon the market generally of this bid will be to lower interest rates.

Flotations this week have been considerable. The £250,000 Auckland-New Zealand Electric Power Board 5 per cent at 97, repayable at par in 1945, was subscribed within an hour of the lists opening. The £750,000 Allied Newspapers 8 per cent cumulative share issue was also successful, the lists remaining open only three days.

Arrangements have been made for the underwriting of the £12,750,000 5½ per cent Queensland Government conversion stock at 99½, repayable in two to five years at par. This is the outcome of the recent settlement of this dominion's difficulties over pastoral leases, and the terms are materially more favorable than Queensland's last loan, which was floated in 1919 at 6 per cent at 98½.

Several noticeable trading reports for last year have been issued this week. The John Barker Company, the well-known Kensington departmental stores, has a new record of £400,000 net profit and continues to pay 20 per cent on the ordinary capital.

Some Good Annual Reports

Debenhams, Ltd., made £600,000 net profit. This firm reports that the average individual holding of the members of its staff in its second preference shares is over £300.

Among motor cars, Rolls Royce shows £154,000 net profit; Napier Sons, £98,000; Albion Motor Car Company, £37,000 and Vauxhall Motors, £105,000. In the last month of this year's profits compare with a loss of £28,000 in the preceding 12 months, showing how considerably conditions in the motor trade have improved.

Lever Bros., heavy cosmetics, also issued a remarkable report. Their net profits last year were over £5,000,000, being £400,000 more than in the previous 12 months.

The outlook in India and in China has been discussed in two company meetings here. Presiding at the Chartered Bank meeting, Sir Montagu Turner said the general position of business in the East was far better than a year ago.

Sir Charles McLeod, presiding at the National Bank of India meeting also found improvement. He quotes figures showing a £9,000,000 increase in India's gold and silver imports last year compared with 1922.

LIGHT AEROPLANE
CONTESTS COMING

Prizes Offered Total £3600—High and Low Speed Tests

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 12.—The regulations to govern the light aeroplane tests which will take place during the coming summer have now been issued. The prizes offered total £3600. The Air Ministry offer £2000, the Duke of Sutherland £500, and Captain Wilson £100. From the point of view of the Air Ministry the chief advantage which it is hoped to gain is the production of a machine which will lighten the heavy cost of training pilots.

Any machine entered must be a two-seater fitted with dual control, so that either passenger or pilot can fly it. The cylinder capacity is limited to 1100 c.c. A load of 340 pounds has to be carried on a machine of at least 60 miles per hour and a low speed of not more than 45 miles per hour. Marks will be given for range of speed expressed as a percentage of the low speed. Thus if high speed is taken as 60 and low speed at 40, the range is 20 miles per hour. No marks will be given for a percentage of 33.3-3 or less; 8 marks for every 1 per cent over 33.3 and parts of 1 per cent pro rata.

The "getting off" test will consist of taking off from rest and flying in a straight line over a 25-ft. barrier. The pilot will be allowed to select his own starting distance, and one mark will be given for every yard less than 450 yards.

In "pulling up," the landing must be made in a straight line over a six-foot barrier and one mark will be given for every yard which the distance from the center of the barrier is less than 150 yards. The engine may be shut off at the pilot's discretion and any form of braking device may be used, as long as it is carried throughout the tests. Any damage to the aeroplane will disqualify.

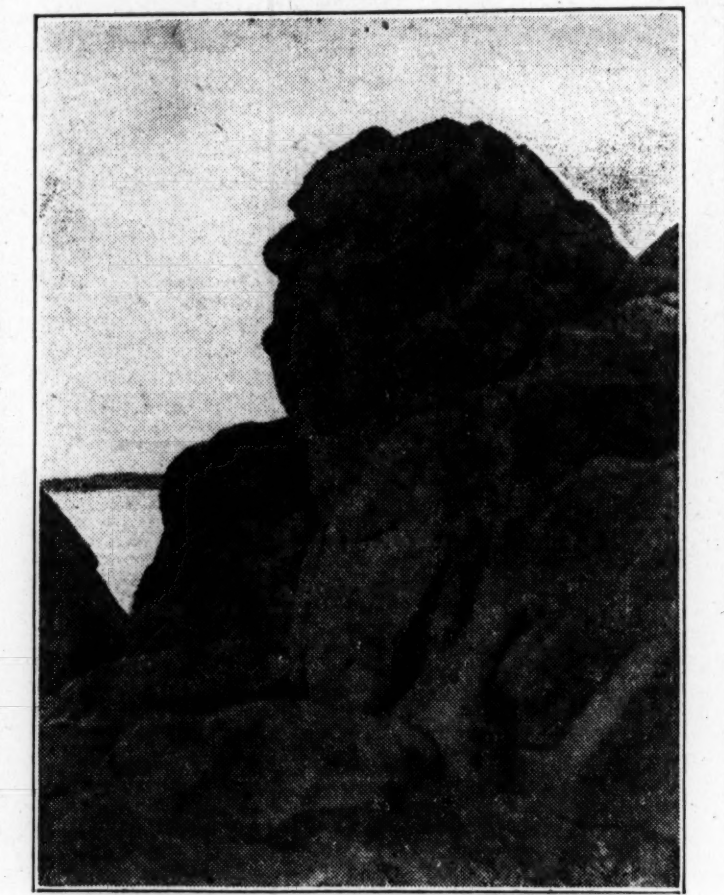
The place of meeting has not yet been decided, but there seems to be a feeling in favor of Lymington, where the competitions took place last year.

PITTSBURGH ROAD'S FINANCING

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Pittsburgh, Pa., and Northern have asked authority to issue \$2,700,000 three-year 6 per cent receivers' certificates of indebtedness and \$329,771 three-year promissory notes.

PRAIRIE PIPE LINE

Prairie Pipe Line for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, reports gross revenue \$21,435,064, compared with \$27,141,861, and operating income after expenses and federal tax, \$15,813,856, compared with \$19,320,427.

The Great Stone Face
of Maine Seacoast Sold

"Old Daddy Lane," a Natural Profile to Be Found on Lane Island in Penobscot Bay, Maine

Vinalhaven, Me.
Special Correspondence

WHEN William H. Graffham of Newtonville, Mass., bought the island in Penobscot Bay, which has for many years been the ancestral home of the Lanes, and decided to rebuild the old homestead of his great-grandfather, he also came into possession of one of the famous freaks of nature in that vicinity, "Old Daddy Lane," the great stone face of the seacoast.

This fine old bust, carved in a solid granite boulder by time and tide was named a few years ago by a local photographer "Daddy Lane," for it is on Lane's Island, so-called, settled by Lanes and on which some of them have lived since the days of the Indians. This stone face is one of the most clearly defined of any of the natural formations along the Atlantic coast.

The nose, eyes, mouth, brow, and chin are all wonderfully clear. Mr. Graffham's purchase includes 90 acres, and that means almost all the island, the exception being 10 acres on which there are dwellings. About 44 years ago the Lane Island House was the summer rendezvous of many of the well-known celebrities of the stage. Otis Skinner, then a young actor, was a frequent visitor, and near the house stand two shade trees which used to be called Willard's Grove, named in honor of Frank Willard, stage manager for Fanny Davenport, Cora Tanner, Belle Archer, May Merick, Rosa France, John MacDonald, George Mechem, Carrie De Mar, Will Sands, Frank Losee, Joe Hart, John Sutton and other footlight favorites used to swim in the surf and play croquet on the lawn in front of the house.

The Week in Prague

Prague, March 21

DR. EDUARD BENES' first appearance at the Council of the League of Nations as the representative of Czechoslovakia is an occasion of note in this country. It is signified as a recognition of Czechoslovakia's peaceful aims and as the culmination point of Dr. Benes' four years' work and experience in so many spheres of the League's activity. "Europe has heard of us," is a caption often employed in jest by the "Prager Tagblatt," the Prague paper distinguished for its gentle humor. Dr. Benes' entry into the League is a serious demonstration that "Europe has heard of us," and in effect it adds "and is sitting up and taking notice." Czechoslovakia has always had a particular interest in the League of Nations. The creation of the republic was closely bound up with the ideas from which the League took its rise. Czechoslovakia's immediate concern is with anything that promises to give it security, and hitherto there has been a disposition to look toward the League as the international forum before which the small nations can articulate their views. Among the societies which set out to create a pro-League public opinion in this country, particular mention may be made of that of the students, who have taken a live part in the organization of an International Federation of University League of Nations Societies.

It is understood that the Germans of this country are not so sympathetic toward the League, partly for the same reasons as those for which the Czechs favor it, partly because they are skeptical of the League's power of intervening to adjust racial questions. There is an active German League of Nations Union which interests itself particularly in the League's function as supervisor of the execution of the minority treaties. Czechoslovakia is one of the countries which have undertaken obligations in respect of their racial minorities, and the Germans are the largest of the minorities in this country. The German Union has just held its annual meeting. Dr. Schucking, member of the German Reichstag, spoke on "The Future of the League of Nations." Dr. Schucking believes that the present League is certainly the starting point for the building up of an effective international organization, but he urges a drastic reorganization and purification. This, he declares, must be done by a process of democratization.

Investigations have been taking place in the Railroads Ministry on the subject of the electrification of the railways of Czechoslovakia. The Prague municipality has already been approached with reference to the price of electric current. It should certainly be accommodating. For the first step toward electrification will be to replace the steam engines at all the stations of Greater Prague by electric locomotives. This will help to mitigate the smoke nuisance which makes some parts of Prague so dirty to live in. After electrification has been completed round the station of Prague, the

next development will be to extend it to the Prague-Pilsen line.

There is a strong movement in sports circles in western Bohemia to make it obligatory on boys and girls to learn swimming. A concerted attempt will be made to organize groups of children in many districts with a teacher at the head of each group.

The schemes for the extension of the Czechoslovak air routes will necessitate the creation of a considerable extra personnel. A scheme for military pilots has already been set up, but most of those who pass through this school will continue as military pilots, and the remainder will not be sufficient to meet the needs of civil aviation. Consequently a school will also be established for civil air pilots, in order to make the civil air service quite independent. The school will be on the big airfield at Kbely, near Prague. Seven instructors and four machines will be available. The number of pupils will be kept low in order to keep the instruction as effective as possible. The school should certainly be ready during the present year.

It is stated that the Finance Ministry will shortly be empowered to issue the new two-heller piece. The present coins of this denomination are Austrian and Hungarian. The withdrawal from circulation of these relics of the Empire will thereupon be commenced. The value of the two-heller piece is quite infinitesimal. Its chief use seems to be for paying toll imposed on everybody crossing the busiest bridges over the Vltava from the center of the town to the suburbs. At the other end of the scale the two-heller bit, new 50-crown notes will soon appear. They will be in the artistic style of the later Czechoslovak issues. They will carry a picture of Trenchin Castle in Slovakia, and the inscription will be in Czech, while the forthcoming 20-crown notes will have a picture of a Czech scene and a Slovak inscription.

The housing shortage in Prague is as bad as in most other European cities after the war. There was a time when the foreign visitor could arrive and spend whole days searching without discovering a lodging or even a room in a hotel. The situation is aggravated by the presence here during the greater part of the year of 20,000 university and technical students. A larger proportion of these come from homes away from Prague; and there is not nearly enough room for them all in the Student Colony, which was built to cope with the first throes of the shortage. Over half the population of Prague lives in over-crowded dwellings, a condition of things which really goes beyond the acute questions of the moment. Dr. Rauberg, speaking before the Social-Political Institute, treated the problem as something more than a product of the war. He regards it as a consequence of industrialization and the increasing productivity of manufacture. The superfluous population of the country districts obeys some law of gravitation.

The latest figures for the output of coal show a remarkable improvement. Last year was one of the worst. The occupation of the Ruhr gave a fine stimulus to the coal mines of this country, and by July the output of hard coal was within 3 per cent of the pre-war figure, the highest since the foundation of the Republic. The big coal strike of August put a momentary stop to that state of affairs. In contrast with hard coal, the production of lignite in 1923 touched a low point for 20 years. Now, however, the figures show that the output of hard coal, lignite, and coke is in each case over the figure for 1913, to the extent of 18, 4 and 2 per cent, respectively. The reason assigned for the improvement is that it has taken place in response to the increase in the demand for the purposes of home consumption.

BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL

TORONTO, April 5.—During the week ended March 22, the British Empire Steel Corporation established a record in production at the Sydney works, the output being 7782 tons, compared with a previous record of 7312 made in December, 1913. At present all mills are reported to be operating at capacity.

MINISTER DISPELS
ANTI-SERUM HOPE
Anti-Vaccinationists to Expect
No Legislation This Season

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 22.—J. Wheatley, British Minister of Health, who recently received a deputation from the British National Anti-Vaccination League, has now replied by letter to representations made to him.

He states that he has considered these representations, and continues: "It was urged that legislation should be introduced to amend the provisions of the Vaccination Act so as to abolish compulsory vaccination and to remove any charges for vaccination from public funds, and that, pending legislation, certain administrative measures should be taken with a view to facilitating the exemption from vaccination of the children of parents who conscientiously object to vaccination."

On the question of legislation, Mr. Wheatley "is inclined to think that there are certain directions in which the statutes relating to vaccination could with advantage be amended," but he "sees no prospect of being able to introduce legislation on this subject during the present session of Parliament."

Regarding the compulsory vaccination of infants, he points out that parents or guardians who consider vaccination prejudicial can make a statutory declaration to that effect, and therefore avoid the penalty that might otherwise be incurred. In the matter of the existing arrangement for making declarations he points out that this has only been in operation since last September, and he "thinks it will be well to allow it to remain in operation for 12 months, before the end of which period he will reconsider the position in the light of the experience gained. Meanwhile he is in communication with the Postmaster-General with a view to ascertaining whether it is possible to arrange for the official form of declaration to be returned to the vaccination office free of charge for postage to the parent or guardian."

Mr. Wheatley finds that it is not within his jurisdiction to instruct magistrates not to refuse to sign declarations of conscientious objection, but he "would be prepared to bring to the notice of the Secretary of State any case in which sufficient evidence is produced to show that a magistrate has acted in this respect."

CAUVERY DAM DISPUTE
SETTLED IN INDIA

BOMBAY, Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence)—A dispute between the Mysore State and the Madras Government over the waters of the Cauvery River, flowing through both these territories, has at last been settled after some 30 years. The dispute became accentuated when, a few years ago, the Mysore Government constructed a great dam across the river at Seringapatam in order to impound water not only for increased irrigation, but also as a summer reserve for the power works at Sivasmudram Falls, when the river runs low. The Mysore Government asked the consent of the Madras Government when commencing work on the dam, but in the course of the negotiations disputes arose concerning various questions and these were referred to an arbitration committee.

The committee awarded certain quantities of water to Madras, but the Madras Government appealed to the Secretary of State, who advised the parties concerned to settle the matter among themselves. Thereupon negotiations were reopened and have been proceeding leisurely for the last 10 years. Under the agreement Mysore will be allowed to complete its irrigation project, and the Government of Madras to construct the Mettur reservoir.

and collects in the towns, to form a rabble without tradition or culture. On the solution of this whole problem, says Dr. Rauberg, depends social peace in the future.

The various celebrations in connection with the Smetana Centenary have begun and will last until May 11. The number and worth of them not only in Prague but all up and down the country, very clearly reveals the place which Smetana holds in the hearts of the people. Though Dvořák is better known to the outside world, it was Smetana who fought in his art for the deliverance of the spirit of his nation, and it is Smetana whose work carries the most intimate and precious appeal to the people of this country. The opening ceremony was the meeting which took place in the National Theater. President Masaryk was present, with all the central figures of the national life. The president of the lower house, the Education Minister and M. J. B. Foster, the composer, were among the speakers who paid homage to the name of Smetana. The same afternoon, the Philharmonic Society gave Smetana's "My Country." In the evening his opera, "The Brandenburgers in Bohemia" was performed at the National Theater.

The latest figures for the output of coal show a remarkable improvement. Last year was one of the worst. The occupation of the Ruhr gave a fine stimulus to the coal mines of this country, and by July the output of hard coal was within 3 per cent of the pre-war figure, the highest since the foundation of the Republic. The big coal strike of August put a momentary stop to that state of affairs. In contrast with hard coal, the production of lignite in 1923 touched a low point for 20 years. Now, however, the figures show that the output of hard coal, lignite, and coke is in each case over the figure for 1913, to the extent of 18, 4 and 2 per cent, respectively. The reason assigned for the improvement is that it has taken place in response to the increase in the demand for the purposes of home consumption.

BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL

TORONTO, April 5.—During the week ended March 22, the British Empire Steel Corporation established a record in production at the Sydney works, the output being 7782 tons, compared with a previous record of 7312 made in December, 1913. At present all mills are reported to be operating at capacity.

CONSUMPTION OF
GASOLINE GAINING
IN GREAT BRITAINUse Increases 16 Per Cent Over
1922, but Is Still Less Per
Vehicle Than in America

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 20.—When the dockers were arguing their case before the Court of Inquiry during the recent dock strike, their leader slyly pointed out that whereas the public related any advance to the national wage bill they accepted at the hands of "the oil magnates" an unexpected increase in the national oil without question. He referred to the recent advance of 4½d a gallon in the price of gasoline in Great Britain which is estimated to have added £7,139,550 to the yearly expenditure on motor fuel.

Motor Cycles Popular

But the British motorist's public is peculiar. Of the 1,066,000 motor vehicles licensed in Great Britain on Nov. 30 last year no less than 391,000 were motor cycles whose fuel consumption is comparatively small. In the United States the number of motor cycles is only 127,000 out of a total number of 15,221,133 vehicles licensed, a decline of 17 per cent from the motor cycle figures of January 1, 1922. It is curious to find the popularity of the motor cycle increasing in England while, if registration figures are a safe index, it is decreasing in America. The remainder of the British total of 1,066,000 is made up of 383,000 private cars, 181,000 commercial vehicles, 78,000 motor hackneys, and 33,000 others.

The motor fuel consumption in Great Britain can only be estimated—it is the business of no official body to collect such statistics—but the following calculation will give a reasonably accurate figure.

Distribution Is Wasteful

Imports of gasoline last year into British ports amounted to 327,275,445 imperial gallons. Add the amount of gasoline refined in the country—say, 20 per cent of the total crude oil imports, or 66,000,000 gallons; add the amount of petrol produced by the Scottish shale refineries, say 6,000,000 gallons, and the amount of benzol produced by the tar distillers and used as motor fuel, say, 10,000,000 gallons, and deduct the 391,000 gallons of gasoline re-exported. By this calculation the consumption of gasoline in Great Britain last year must have been approximately 369,640,000 imperial gallons, or an average of 246.7 gallons per vehicle per annum, an increase of about 16 per cent over the corresponding figures of 1922. At an average price of say 2.1 cents a gallon, the British gasoline bill would have amounted to £27,723,675 for 1923.

The American consumer is said to be more wasteful of fuel than the British. The American consumption of gasoline in 1923 is estimated at 6,453,781,000 gallons or an average of 424 gallons a vehicle per annum—but this fact must be remembered—that the British system of gasoline distribution is much more wasteful than the American. It costs about 1d. a gallon to distribute a gallon—7d. for the oil company's costs and 6d. to the retailer or garage. The British petrol can is a luxury.

STERLING EXCHANGE STRONG

NEW YORK, April 5.—Demand sterling, which has stood still for several weeks while other European currencies were establishing new high prices for the year, showed leadership of the foreign exchange market today with a gain of 2 cents, heavy buying orders, which bankers believed reflected confidence in the coming Dawes report, carried the rate up to \$4.32½. Other European exchanges also were strong.

BUILDING IN MANHATTAN

NEW YORK, April 5.—In March plans were filed for 106 new buildings in the Borough of Manhattan, involving \$19,353,450, compared with 163 in February, costing \$34,516,620 and 223 in March, 1923, costing \$17,162,400. New buildings in the last quarter were compared with 362 last year, with costs of \$6,714,080 and \$40,008,209, respectively.

Conditions in Central Australia
Likened to Those of Abraham's Day

North-South Railroad Is Great Need—Horses and Cattle Thrive, but Camel and Goat Styled Real Props of Land

ADELAIDE, South Australia, March 2 (Special Correspondence)—A country whose people are declared to be living under conditions less advanced than were those which characterized the days of Abraham, whose only method of communication is by camel caravan, without roads and medical facilities, and yet a country of vast potentialities—this is Central Australia, as described by everybody who has lived there, or has visited it. It would seem now that the Federal Government is awakening to the necessity for a transcontinental line.

The opinion is strengthening that the proper route for the development of the interior is that proposed between Oodnadatta and Darwin, following a line almost parallel to the overland telegraph. This was erected by South Australia when the northern territory was part of the State.

Camel Supports Country

It has been the camel which has held Central Australia—the camel first, and then the goat (for its domestic value), and after that the donkey as a fine off-sider. The camel performs wonders in endurance and reliability amid the big distances. Stores are brought to the Hermannsburg Aboriginal Mission station twice a year by camel train from Oodnadatta. The cost of transport is £12 a ton—not long ago it was £23—and, with the rail freight added, the outlay is £17. It is an expensive service, but the only one available in a country without a railway, and not even roads over which a motor may travel. The settlers are pleading with the authorities for the telephone.

The importance of the goat is great in the scheme of things here. There is no family without these hardy, useful animals. Like the camel, it is marvellously adapted to the arid, drought-stricken country. Amusing incidents often occur here connected with the extraordinary appetite of the goat, which so far as food is concerned has no fastidious habits. He will eat practically everything. Clothes have to be hung well out of his reach or he will devour them with

A Sound Water Power Investment

SIERRA PACIFIC ELECTRIC CO. controls five hydro-electric plants and furnishes electric power and light in Western Nevada, with transmission lines connecting with Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

The 6% cumulative preferred stock of the company is strongly protected by earnings which, after bond interest and dividend requirements, show a balance of over 20% of gross earnings. This compares favorably with the balance, after bond interest charges alone, of many public utilities.

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LIBBY, McNEILL &
LIBBY SHOWS GOOD
GAIN IN EARNINGS

Libby, McNeill & Libby have issued their annual report for the year ended March 1, 1924, showing surplus after charges of \$947,768, equal to \$5.26 a share on the \$18,000,000 7 per cent preferred cumulative stock, on which there are dividends accruing since July 1, 1923. This compares with a surplus, in the year ended March 3, 1923, of \$182,868 and a net loss of \$224,287.79 in the year ended March 5, 1922.

President Edward McDougall, in the annual report, says, in part: "While we have made some important additions to our plant investments, particularly in the development of our pineapple and asparagus properties, our net plant investment is now less than it was a year ago, and conservative policies have increased the net working capital in the business \$1,160,417.95, from \$1,869,555.06 a year ago to \$19,029,973 at the present time."

"While general conditions in most foreign countries were unsatisfactory during the year, due to political disturbances, our business has shown a splendid increase in volume. This is true in Europe, where we have perfected a first-class organization, as well as in other countries less affected by the war. Our business in the Orient is growing, and will continue to grow."

"The volume of our business has increased in both the domestic and foreign fields and all of our products, including canned meats, fruits, vegetables, pickles and condiments, and evaporated milk have contributed to the increase."

"Our 1923 pack of Hawaiian pineapple was larger than that of the previous year. Our acreage development program is being pressed so as to insure a continued large pack of this delicious fruit."

"Aggressive programs for economy and efficiency have been inaugurated in all of our standard lines, and substantial savings have been realized. Prices for products have averaged somewhat lower than during the preceding years and margins have been narrowed. This is the condition which prevailed generally throughout the industry, and is the result in part of very keen competition in all our lines."

"Production and marketing are in channels of consumption. There are no large accumulations of stocks, and conditions are favorable for good business during 1924."

AMERICAN ROLLING MILL

American Rolling Mill Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, net sales of \$26,691,234 and net profit from operations of \$3,387,482. Profits and loss surplus Dec. 31, 1923, totaled \$13,314,327, compared with \$12,156,644 as of Dec. 31, 1922.

NEW MONTREAL BRIDGE

NEW YORK, April 5.—A new bridge is to be constructed over the St. Lawrence River from Montreal, Quebec, to the United States. The bridge will involve at least 25,000 tons of steel.

Conditions in Central Australia
Likened to Those of Abraham's Day

North-South Railroad Is Great Need—Horses and Cattle Thrive, but Camel and Goat Styled Real Props of Land

The local postmaster at one time found it impossible to exhibit official proclamations, as the goats which he carried off the paper, or the rag, for the luxury of the paste with which they were stuck on.

Hermannsburg station lies 370 miles north of Oodnadatta, on the Finke River. People who have not lived in Central Australia, says Mr. Heinrich, who has been attached to the Hermannsburg Mission station for seven years, can have no idea of the immense potentialities of the country. Its general outlook and stock-carrying capacity. Sheep, cattle, and horses thrive there. The solution of the whole problem of development consists of water conservation and transport facilities. With water, the soil will grow almost anything, and in the MacDonnell Ranges there are enormous gorges available for some of the biggest water schemes in the world. In a country which is thirsting for water, huge volumes of it are going to waste. The average rainfall in the MacDonnell Range area is 11 inches, and further south it is only four inches. Yet the absence of a railway through the center of the Continent is holding everything up.

A Wonderful Climate

Mr. Heinrich says the climate is wonderful for nine months of the year. His view is that, to take the transcontinental line through Queensland would mean neglecting a vast tract of good country, and not improving the isolation. He has seen in the MacDonnell Ranges a stretch of country which would make one of the most beautiful national parks in the world. These ranges extend east and west for 400 miles, and about 20 miles north and south. Mr. Heinrich is convinced that the character of Central Australia is such that the initial outlay for building a transcontinental line straight through it would repay the authorities a thousandfold.

Another visitor to Adelaide from the north of Australia is A. W. Adams, the Mayor of Darwin. He ascribes present serious condition of the Northern Territory to lack of labor, and the enormous expense of materials. The cost

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of labor and freight is crippling the northern territory. Owing to the great meat firm of Vestey's not being able to come to terms with the Government, there is no chance of that enterprise reopening until 1925. The war first, and then labor troubles, have so Mr. Adams contends, been responsible for 12 of the 13 vessels which used to call at Darwin being withdrawn. Much of the work suggested for Asiatics could be performed by the Australian aborigines. Speaking of cotton growing, Mr. Adams mentioned that a Queensland grower, who had had experience in America, put in a scratch crop 12 or 18 months ago about 70 miles south of Darwin. This man decided to engage in the industry on a large scale. He brought over his wife and 10 children, and took up an area of 1500 acres. The crop taken off four acres was so satisfactory that this season 20 acres was put in. The result is being watched by other settlers with the greatest interest for the success of cotton growing will have a tremendous meaning to the community, and will induce many more to go up to Central Australia and engage in the industry.

Mr. Adams gathers that the Federal Government favors the transcontinental line going east, and entering the northern territory by the way of Queensland to tap a long stretch of good country. The residents of Darwin, however, support the north-south line to bring about a direct link with the south, and open up a large area of auriferous country right in the center of Australia, in addition to immense pastoral lands.

RAILS AND OILS

STRONG SPOTS OF

TODAY'S MARKET

Bond Prices Advance in Sympathy With the Rise in Stocks

Oil and railroad shares developed pronounced strength in today's active New York stock market, but the rest of the list showed considerable irregularity. New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, which advanced 6 points to a new 1924 top, was the individual feature, dividing speculative interest in the rail group with Norfolk & Western, which also advanced several points. Oils were heavily bought on expectation that improved weather conditions would stimulate the sale of gasoline.

General Electric, Chandler, American Can and Baldwin were conspicuously weak, selling of these issues eventually bringing about unsettledness in other parts of the list. American Agricultural Chemical issues slipped to new low levels for the year, the preferred breaking 4 points.

The closing was irregular. Sales approximated 500,000 shares. Despite a week-end stiffening of money rates, bond prices registered further improvement in today's early dealings, with speculative mortgages leading the advance.

Yesterday's substantial rise in New England issues promoted a better demand for other popular rails, including St. Paul, Erie, "Katy" and Frisco lines. The gains, which also embraced numerous issues in the public utility group, were limited to moderate fractions.

Norfolk & Western convertible 6s were the outstanding individual feature, keeping pace with a jump in the stock by rising 4 1/2 points to 130.

Fresh liquidation of American Agricultural Chemical 7 1/2s carried these bonds down 2 points to a new 1924 low of 87 1/2, and compares with the year's high of 101.

LONDON SECURITIES DURING THE WEEK

GENERALLY HIGHER

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 5.—The general run of issues on the exchange this week was higher. There was more robust tone in the gilt-edged list and speculative issues were in better demand.

The gradual return of confidence on the part of traders was evident in the broader interest in rails, oils and South African stocks, most of which showed some advance, compared with a week ago.

Following are Friday's closing quotations of a selected list, together with net changes from a week ago:

ountaunds	2	19	9	+1 1/2
ounlop Rubber ordy	7	9	14	..
de Beers Cons Ltd	12	15	0	+10
Ang-Am Corp S Africa	1	6	6	-3 1/2
Lead Mines Ltd	3	2	0	+1 1/2
Shell Dutch rdy	38	10	0	+5
Shell Trans ordy	4	11	1	+3 1/2
Ang-Am Oil Ltd	3	18	3	+1 1/2
Brit Consol Ltd pf	9	9	0	+1 1/2
do ordy	7	3	3	..
Radio Corp of Am pf	18	6	1	-1 1/2
do com	18	3

*Rise or fall noted in hillings.

MARKET OPINIONS

Kilmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The industrial market has shown a uniform strength during recent days, but the whole tone of the market is improved report, which is looked for at any time. It is awaited eagerly by the street, and will in all probability be a market factor of importance.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: We believe that the market has been swung, so that between now and the elections in November, next, we expect to see many stocks advance from 20 to 30 points. Pessimism has been overdone in the endeavor to bring out fresh liquidation of long stocks, but they have come conspicuously failed, and only result has been to immeasurably increase the already large short interest.

F. L. Milliken & Co., Boston: The stock market has now entered a phase which is puzzling the most astute students of its fluctuations. From February until the first of March, the market was in the plain evidence and the short side of the market was the profitable one, except in a few exceptions, such as General Electric. Now the recession has halted and the wisecracks are wondering whether or not an upward movement is in the making. To date, it can hardly be said that the market has shown sufficient strength to indicate its ability to move upward for any space of time. Prices appear to be maintained more by short covering than by genuine buying.

Tucker, Bartholomew & Co., Boston: The rally this week in industrial stocks seemed to have been the result of an oversold condition. Most of the issues do not appear attractive at the present time, however, and are more inclined to expect further readjustment among different groups. We favor commitments in oil and railroad stocks.

J. S. Bachs & Co., New York: Interest in railroad securities has not been confined to Southern issues, but is spreading to other parts of the country. This is an evidence of revival in optimistic sentiment and is indicative of a change on the part of the element which stands for constructive leadership in national and international affairs.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Speculation thrives on the prospect of an increase in dividends. While there is likelihood of such dividends, it is not likely that a distinct turn for the better in industry can be seen. The value of the market is expected to be prolonged upward movement.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: The immediate market points to higher prices. The long range view retains its downward appearance. Believing that we are in an area of renewed distribution and that the next five-point move in the industrial average from this level will be followed by a next counsel buying stocks for which may remain on the current rally period.

NASH MOTOR EARNINGS

CHICAGO, April 5.—Nash Motor Earnings for the quarter ended Nov. 1923, after deducting expenses, depreciation and taxes, were \$1,615,775, compared with \$1,513,241 a year ago. The value of sales increased 15 1/2 per cent over last year.

OIL CONTRACT REDUCED

LOS ANGELES, April 5.—Eastern oil companies have agreed to reduce the standard oil company of New Jersey has been reduced to 21.50. The contract, made last summer, was for 36,000 barrels in three years.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Closing Prices

Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Ex.	77 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Am. Ry. & P.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Sugar	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Am. Tobacco	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. T. & P.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. W. & A.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. X. & Y.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Z. & A.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. A. & B.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. C. & D.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. E. & F.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. G. & H.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. I. & J.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
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Am. O. & P.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Q. & R.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. S. & T.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. U. & V.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. W. & X.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Y. & Z.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. A. & B.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. C. & D.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. E. & F.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. G. & H.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
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Am. K. & L.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. M. & N.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. O. & P.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Q. & R.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. S. & T.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. U. & V.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
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Am. A. & B.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. C. & D.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
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Am. I. & J.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
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Am. K. & L.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. M. & N.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. O. & P.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Q. & R.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. S. & T.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101

FALL RIVER CLOTH DEMAND IMPROVES

must be admitted that most of the cutbacks look for a moderate decrease. When this comes they say that they will make as good net earnings for 1924 as they did for 1923, because they will have the amount of money they spent last year for improved facilities and because of the extraordinary outlays this year. It will not have to be as large. Naturally the movement in such railroads as Southern Pacific and New York Central were attended by unusually increased dividends. It is expected that they will come in the immediate future.

[illegible]

1 1/2	17	2	United Paperb'd ..	100	17
3	40	6	Un Dyewood	100	40
1 1/4	7 1/2	..	United Ry Inv	100	8 1/2
1 1/2	28 1/2	..	United Ry Inv pf ..	600	30 1/2
1 1/2	64	3	U S C I Pipe	32200	77 1/2

8 1/4	8 1/4	7 1/2	85 1/2	81	5	Yellow Cab B	700	84 1/2	82	86 1/2 +1 1/2
30	30	29 1/2								84 1/2 +3 1/2
73	77	+3 1/2								
4 1/2	4 1/2	1/2								
17 1/2	13	+4 1/2								

*Ex-dividend *Sales through Friday.
Total sales for week: Stocks, 4,276,900 shares; bonds, \$64,342,000.

NAVAL ACADEMY IS CHIEF WINNER

Harvard Retains the Foils Team Championship Trophy—Com- petition Is Close

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—Representatives of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis are today holding the majority of the championship titles of the Intercollegiate Fencing

second in the saber to the United States Military Academy and fourth in the foils. This gave them possession of the new three-weapon team trophy, won for the first time last year by West Point. The Annapolis fencers also captured first and third in the individual épée, with C. W. Callaway, and F. M. Fletcher, and second in the individual saber by E. L. Woodward. F. J. Grandfield, another Navy cadet, won third place in the foils individual con-

The famous iron man, given by Col. R. M. Thompson, the most cherished trophy in intercollegiate sport, went back to Cambridge, when Harvard University, after tying with Columbia

University, and being a member of the University on bouts in the main team category with scores of 27-18, won the fence-off, 5 bouts to 2. Columbia had been satisfied with the individual honors when Capt. H. F. Bloomer '24 won the individual foils, with Capt. E. H. Lane '24, of the famous Harvard brothers, second.

The West Point representatives won the team saber contest, after a tie with the Naval Academy, by capturing every bout in the fence-off, while F. J. Clark,

their saber star, captured the individual honors, with E. L. Woodyard, of Annapolis, second, and John Ogilvie, Hamilton College, third, as the result of a fence-off with L. V. Bell, Columbia, and C. E. Moore, West Point.

Fence-offs were necessary for second place in the folla and for third in the épée. In the first, E. H. Lane, Harvard, defeated his brother and Grandfield each at 5-2, and then Grandfield defeated E. L. Lane, 5-2, for third place. The contestants in the épée fence-off were F. M. Fletcher of the Naval Acad-

Calloway defeated Fletcher, Haines, Thomson, Haskell, Saunders, Brown. Thomson defeated Brown, Haskell.

Hains defeated Saunders.
Haskell defeated Brown, Hains, Saunders
defeated Fletcher.
Fletcher defeated Brown, Haskell
Thomson.
Hains defeated Fletcher, Brown, Saunders
defeated.
Brown defeated Saunders.
Saunders defeated Fletcher.
Fence-off for third place—Fletcher de-
feated Hains, Hains defeated Haskell.
Fletcher defeated Haskell.
Individual Saber
Clark defeated Hastings, 5-2. Mor-

Clark defeated Hastings, 5-4; Adams
5-1; Bell defeated Woodward, 5-4; Adams
5-2, 3. Applebaum 5-1.
Woodward defeated Moore 5-4; Ogilvie
5-4; Hastings 6-3, Adams 5-2, Apple-
baum 5-1.
Applebaum defeated Moore, 5-4; Adams
5-4; Hastings, 5-3.
Moore defeated Bell, 5-4; Ogilvie, 6-3.
Hastings, 5-2; Adams, 5-2.
Bell defeated Woodward, 5-1; Ogilvie
5-3; Woodward, 5-4; Adams, 5-3.
Hastings defeated Bell, 5-2.
Ogilvie defeated Clark, 6-4; Apple-

Adams defeated Hastings, 5-3.

Packer, 5-1; Bloomer, 5-3; Scott, 5-4;
Grandfield, 5-3; Stubb, 5-0; Ellwell, 5-3;
E. H. Lane defeated Fuertes, 5-3;
Stebbins, 5-4; Scott, 5-1; Packer, 5-1;
E. L. Lane, 4-1; Stubb, 5-3; Hunting-
ton, 5-1.

Huntington defeated Scott, 5-4; Stebbins, 5-3; Stubb, 5-2; E. L. Lane, 5-4.
Elwell defeated Huntington, 5-3; Stubb, 5-3; Packer, 5-1; Stebbins, 5-3; E. L. Lane, 5-4.
Grandfield defeated Huntington, 5-4; Elwell, 5-2; Fuertes, 5-2; E. H. Lane, 5-3; Scott, 5-3; Stebbins, 5-4; Stubb, 5-3.

Packer defeated Huntington, 5-1;
Grandfield, 5-4; Scott, 5-3.
Scott defeated Elwell, 5-3.
Bloomer defeated Packer, 5-0; Scott,
5-2; Furies, 5-3; E. H. Lane, 5-4;
Grandfield, 5-2; Elwell, 5-4; Hunting-
ton, 5-1; Stubb, 5-2; Stebbins, 5-2.

Fuertes defeated Packer, 5-4; Scott, 5-1; Huntington, 5-4; Elwell, 5-2. Stebbins defeated E. I. Lane, 5-3. Packer, 5-3; Scott, 5-2; Stubb, 5-2. Stubb defeated Packer, 5-4; Fuertes, 5-4; Scott, 5-3.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 3—The largest attendance ever recorded is expected by the department of physical

Minnesota, at its third annual spring conference of athletic directors and coaches, which will be held in the University Armory, Minneapolis, April 1

Besides lectures and exhibition work in many fields of athletics and education, the Minnesota athletic department members under Director F. W. Luehring will conduct general discussions on such points as proselyting, eligibility, arms

Subjects to be stressed during the conference will be football, track, basketball, and physical education programs in their relationships to the school. These will come at luncheons to be served on Wednesday and Thursday, April 16 and 17.

WRESTLING AT NEBRASKA
LINCOLN, Neb., April 5 (Special). Wrestling has been made a major sport

at University of Nebraska, it has been announced here. All rules governing the granting of letters have been changed, defining exactly what is required in any branch of athletics in order to get a letter. In wrestling it has provided that a man must win his match in three dual meets with Conference teams, or the

equivalent, and to winners of first, second or third place in the annual Conference or Western Intercollegiate meets, providing that they have competed in at least one dual meet previously.

FRANKLIN WINS FOUR GAMES

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 8 (Special)—Four victories were scored here yesterday by Walter Franklin of this city against Charles Weston of Lorain, O., the United States National Championship Pocket-Billiard League. The counts were 100 to 53 in 24 innings, 100 to 33 in 11 innings, 100 to 82 in 27 innings, and 1

HARVARD NAMES RIFLE CAPTAIN
B. D. Leachey '26 of Lowell, Mass., will lead the Harvard University rifle team for 1925 as a result of an election he lost eight. The new captain was one

last night. The new captain was one of the best marksmen on last year's first man team, and one of the highest scorers in league matches this year for the varsity riflemen.

18
1923 FINALISTS
TO BATTLE AGAIN

Richards and Hunter Play Today for U. S. Indoor Singles and Doubles Tennis Titles

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5.—The same players who competed in the finals of the United States indoor tennis championship in 1923 will also be the players in the final round of the 1924 championship, at the Seventh Regiment Armory this afternoon. Vincent Richards, the present champion, will encounter F. T. Hunter, runner-up last year, and Richards and Hunter, holders of the doubles title, will play F. T. Anderson and S. H. Voshell, who opposed them in the 1923 doubles.

In the semifinals yesterday, Richards had little difficulty in defeating F. L. Kynaston, winner over Voshell in the preceding round. Only in the second set was Kynaston able to make any stand against the brilliant volley play of the champion, and many duces games were the result. But Richards generally took the final point, and the match went to him by a score of 6-1, 6-2.

But Hunter had a hard task to defeat Anderson, the first set going to 10 games, while Anderson took the second. The complete score was 9-7, 3-6, 6-2. It was the inability of the champion star to maintain the pace he reached at times that prevented an easy victory for him, as he outplayed Hunter at intervals with the most remarkable placement work he has ever shown. In the second set, after Hunter was within a point of his fourth game, Anderson ran out the game in straight points, and then took three more games in a row for the set by large margins, scoring 10 placements in the four games. He simply rushed to the net on every play, and his second stroke went out of Hunter's reach.

But Anderson weakened badly shortly after the start of the final set, and only managed to win two games against the hard service and forehand drives of the Wimbledon finalist.

K. S. Appel and John Van Ryn, the junior team of East Orange, who had eliminated the Japanese pair on Thursday, made a good stand against Anderson and Voshell in the first set of their match, winning their own services until the score was 6-4, and forcing several duces games on Voshell's service. But finally Appel weakened, and lost his service game on two double faults, and the more experienced pair took the set at 8-6 and then had an easier time in running out the match, winning the second set, 6-2.

Richards and Hunter had little trouble to dispose of G. C. Shafer and Dr. George King, winning as they pleased at 6-3, 6-3. The summary:

UNITED STATES INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES
Semifinal Round—Richards defeated F. L. Kynaston, 6-1, 6-2.

Doubles—Semifinal Round—Richards and Hunter defeated Dr. George King and G. C. Shafer, 6-3, 6-3.

F. T. Anderson and S. H. Voshell defeated K. S. Appel and John Van Ryn, 9-7, 3-6, 6-2.

Final Round—Richards and Hunter defeated F. T. Anderson and S. H. Voshell, 6-1, 6-2.

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OLYMPIC RUGBY
DATES CHANGED

All Three Matches to Be Played on May 4, 11, and 18

PARIS, France, April 5.—The French Olympic committee has decided, inasmuch as only three teams have entered for the Olympic Rugby football competition, that all three matches will be played on Sundays, instead of on May 4, 8 and 11, as originally scheduled.

Under the revised official schedule, France will meet Rumania, May 4, the United States will meet Rumania, May 11, and the final game between France and the United States will be held May 18.

There is some question of organizing a court tennis tournament in connection with the Olympic Games, simply as an exhibition and not to count in the final adding to points. Tentative invitations have been sent to French, British and American players.

Prince Murat, who rented the beautiful Chateau de Roquencourt, near Versailles, for housing the American Olympic athletes during the games, has just put a crew of workmen on the job of preparing the vast park estate and expects to be able to turn it over to Col. A. G. Mills of New York and Capt. J. B. MacCabe of Boston, members of the American Olympic Committee, when they reach Paris next month.

GLENDON SHIFTS HIS
CREWS ABOUT AGAIN

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 5.—Richard Glendon Jr., the United States Naval Academy rowing coach, continues to have difficulty in getting the right combination for his varsity. After the second crew had given the first a good beating in a brush down the course Thursday afternoon Glendon practically substituted it for the first, and this was used as the varsity combination yesterday afternoon.

The shift includes the transfer of Captain Shull to the second boat, and the exchange of Bell and Powell at stroke, the former stroking the varsity yesterday afternoon. Shelle is a member of the squad who has recorded his place in the varsity boat during the entire season.

The Navy veterans were on the water both morning and afternoon. These men have gone through a hard routine from the start. They appear to be in unexpectedly good shape and promise to develop into a strong crew if well coached.

The boating is: Bow, Gallagher; 2, Graves; 3, Harris; 4, Higgins; 5, Sanborn; 6, Bolles; 7, Walsh; stroke, Frawley.

OLYMPIC OFFICIALS JUBILANT

NEW YORK, April 5.—Olympic officials here are jubilant over the performance of Jack Taylor, Baylor University athlete, who is breaking all Southwestern Conference records in the discus throw. Taylor is a giant in stature, standing 6 ft. 4 in. and weighing 211 pounds. He played javelin on the Texas eleven last fall. While only a novice, Taylor has beaten the best throw made in the Olympic Games at Antwerp in 1920. In a practice throw at Baylor this year, he tossed the discus 150 ft. 3 in., within six feet of the world's record of 152 ft. 6 in. set by a Frenchman.

With a driver turnover of only 10 to 12 per cent a year, an accident record of only one fatality for 10,000,000 miles traveled between Jan. 1 and Nov. 15, 1923, during which period over 6,000,000 passengers were carried, the Fifth Avenue Coach Company in New York City, has perhaps the highest driver efficiency record of any motor transport company in the country. It is worthy of note that out of every five applicants for a position as driver, four fail to pass the tests. This accounts for the wonderful record of vehicle management in dense traffic.

There is need of uniform laws governing motor vehicles and their operation. At the present time 48 states in this country have different laws and it is absolutely impossible for any one motorist to know them all.

Philadelphia over a 105-mile route. Twenty-four trucks are in constant operation, making the haul between the two cities at night, with individual Detroit drivers averaging 21,000 miles per month, or 36,000 to 40,000 miles per year. A truck is laid up seven days for painting once a year. No time is spent on annual overhauls. Detailed records are kept of the individual details on each truck, even such a small item as the burning out of carbon or setting a new spark plug.

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There is need of uniform laws governing motor vehicles and their operation. At the present time 48 states in this country have different laws and it is absolutely impossible for any one motorist to know them all.

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TEXAS

San Antonio
(Continued)
Lundeen's

THE HOME FORUM

Pictures—In Books and Out of Books

SHE bounced in upon me, and I could tell something was the matter. "I am disappointed!" she said. "Why, there aren't any pictures in the book." "Is that possible?" I asked, with a tone of disappointment too. She rejoined in answer, "Well, only portraits in black and white—in print, I mean." I took from her hand the book, its title ran, "Portraits of the past," but on turning the pages not a picture! She bounced out of the room as unceremoniously as she had entered. Left to my own reflections I pondered on this event.

Why this innate desire for pictures? It is quite puzzling till we go far enough back in our quest. At bottom I think it reveals how deep down within us we are anchored to the source of all beauty. What wonderful canvases are the earth and the sky and the sea! Think of the beauty in the blended blues and greens in a peacock's feather, the minute facets in an insect's eye! Think of the gorgeous hues that gather at the gates of a golden sunset! It seems to me that in proportion as we climb the ladder of being, our appreciation of the beautiful becomes more keen, our longing for the beautiful more strong. We climb till we can see with Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

Every common bush afire with God, But only he who sees takes off his shoes. The rest sit round and gather blackberries.

Pictures have dropped from the pages of books this last half century in an appalling wholesale fashion! Hence my feminine visitor's disappointment when what looked like a picture book in advertisement proved to be only a written book on its appearance. Yet pictures spread themselves out in luxurious, varied appeal upon the pages of magazines and periodicals. And in the advertising pages I have seen automobiles so marvelously and truly represented that it was with great difficulty that I kept myself from taking the wheel! The art of picturing things has never before reached such an exalted pitch of excellence. The manufacturers know something of the human craving for pictures. In Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame" a passage lets the daylight in upon our age: A priest sees before him on the table a book, the product of the printing press. Outside and beyond he sees the cathedral. He lifts his eyes and says, "This will kill that." That would appear to be fulfilled prophecy; for in the Middle Ages the cathedral was the center of the town; the center now is more likely to be the railway station!

We are great losers through the removal of pictures from books. Pictures are a great help to the imagination. They have a silent influence upon us, their true work appears to us after

many days. Dear George Borrow revealed in the open air, books repelled him. One great day a lady gave him a rather ponderous book; and a greater day, some time afterward, Borrow opened the book casually to have his attention riveted by a picture! It represented Robinson Crusoe and his man Friday in an exciting adventure. Borrow's eyes ravished the colored print; his mind swept through the exciting pages and its jeweled doors opened

Fair daughter of the journeying sea, A sapphire span of brilliancy, Now placid as the sheltered pool, Agleam in twilight gray and cool; The pursuing tides with ebb and flow, Surge softly as they come and go, While on your bosom broad and deep, The laughing stars play hide and seek;

Twilight at English Bay—Vancouver

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The idling sails upon your breast, Are visions fair of leisure, rest, While swishing oars with measured beat, Send ripples circling to our feet; The lazy night winds wing along, Faint murmurs of a mermaid's song, That tangling with the weaving breeze, Whisper sweet secrets of the seas.

We loiter on your languorous shores, And castles build while fancy soars, Or dip our feet in silver sands, And wander o'er your winding strands, Or watch the pale moon's slanting beams, Pour twinkling pools from twinkling streams, And dream the drowsing hours away, On your broad banks, dear English Bay. E. Jewel Robinson.



Ponte Della Maddalena

Copyright 'Ed. Allinari

Mr. Pickwick and Bloomfield

Not only do we remember that Mr. Pickwick traversed the same road by coach that I described by lorry, though in the reverse direction, but various of his best adventures were at Bury. Of the road there is a page of Dickens' description. The influence of the scenery, we learn, "was not lost upon the well-regulated mind of Mr. Pickwick." Even though meditating on the nefarious jingle, "at last he derived as much pleasure from the ride, as if it had been undertaken for the pleasantest reasoning in the world."

"Delightful prospect, Sam," said Mr. Pickwick. "Beats the chimney pots, sir," replied Mr. Weller, "and then launched into the anecdote about the 'twopenny rope.' This loquacious discourse continued until 'the coach rattled through the streets of a handsome little town, of thriving and cleanly appearance, and stopped before a large inn situated in a wide open street, nearly facing the old abbey.' And this, said Mr. Pickwick, looking up, 'is the Angel. We alight here, Sam.' But some caution is necessary. Order a private room, and do not mention my name. You understand."

"Right as a trivet, sir," replied Mr. Weller, with a wink of intelligence. "So-and-the description given will place it accurately—we have here one of the best inns which Dickens has made famous. The first thing which Sam did for him—was the ordering of dinner."

Some seven miles to the northeast of Bury lie two little villages, very different from the villages of Lavenham and Cockfield. They were still upon the uplands of West Suffolk; Honington and Troston look northward to the flats which formed the one time sea-floor of the Wash, the later meres and fens of Hereford, and now the golden plain which sweeps to Ely. At Honington was born the poet Robert Bloomfield, and he was at work as a farmer's boy at Troston while Pickwick was in the Pound.

If you will turn to W. H. Hudson's "Afoof in England" you will find a pleasant chronicle of Bloomfield. I am not going to pretend that he was great man, or that he cuts a place to be remembered in English poetry. He was, as Hudson says, but a small voice crying in the wilderness; but in the same essay we are told a little story of how that voice carried to a far distant land. It is one of the immaterial questions continually pricking the book-lover, to know the causes and the consequences of the travellings of little, entrapped sprites in boards. Bloomfield's verses were printed in that minute, newspaper print our great-aunts loved; they were bound, if I remember rightly, into a tiny volume, of red cloth with golden tracery; and, which is the point, somehow and unexpectedly one of these copies got as far as Buenos Ayres and was lying in the second-hand bookshop . . . when Hudson, then a lonely boy, came in from the pampas to that city. There was something of the spirit in the book which brought this homely countryside of England very close to the boy who had heard of it, but never seen; and the mature tribute, written in that apparently easy vein of which Hudson had a unique mastery, is one of the pleasantest essays one could read.

As to the forgotten poet, "he had one thing in common with the best and greatest, the feeling of love and compassion for lower animals which was in Thomson and Cowper, and highest in Coleridge, Shelley and Wordsworth." He had likewise a pretty and archaic touch . . . reminiscent of Theocritus and Virgil.—Frank V. Morley, in "Travels in East Anglia."

Entering Egypt

We had seen the shadow of Crete in the north, and the next noon our ship was somewhere off the Nile. Whatever its age, the sky was still in its first bloom, and the sea was its perfect mirror. It was easy to feel older than the sky and the sea, for our ship was solitary in the very waters where, out of the traffic in ideas and commodities between Knossos and Memphis, had grown the Athens of Pericles, and Rome, and Paris, London, and New York. If there is anything to be said of that awful thought, perhaps it would never do to say it here. It may be altogether too late in the day to brood with fond and kindling eye upon the cradle of that particular deep which rocked our childhood into the beginnings of Chicago and Manchester. Let us say nothing about it.

The next sunrise it was the skipper himself who called me. This was a genuinely surprising event. His white figure was even startling, for he is a senior master-mariner in a service so august as the Blue Funnel, the house-flag of which is, I suspect, east of Suez, more potent than the emblems of not a few proud states. The honor was startling enough to cause me to strike my forehead against the opened port as I sat up respectfully. Our master has been at sea for forty years, so his appearance of weariness and of ironic understanding may mean that his experience of men has been extensive, or it may mean nothing. "We are entering Egypt," was all he said.

There was an apparition of a city resting on the sea ahead of us, so delicate that the primrose of early morning sky and the reflections of enclosed and quiet waters might in that place have conspired to produce a mirage of one's bright expectations. That was the gate to all that the romantic, with implications eager but scarcely articulate, call the Orient. Yet which of us is not romantic when we see it for the first time? I watched that gate heighten and become material as our ship insensibly approached it, till I could read on the seaward brow of this entrance to romance . . . "Topman's Tea." Port Said, you soon discover, is just like that.

If it is anything at all, it is more west than east. . . I did not accept Port Said because I did not like it. It is certainly not the Orient, and I hoped it was not even its gate. Its address and its manners are as abrupt and threatening as the Stock Exchange to a timid stranger who has misadventured within the crafty precincts. I went ashore, but returned early. . . Next morning, when I looked out from my cabin port, there still was the mere canal. Beyond it was the desert, and over that gray and vacant was an announcement of the coming sun. The sky was empty like the desert. Nothing unusual was expected, evidently. But it was only with the first half-awakened glance that I guessed it was the accustomed sun that was to come. In another instant I was aware that that hushed and obscure land was humbly awaiting its lord. The majestic presence suddenly blazed, and ascended to overlook his dominion. A terrifying spectacle! It would have frightened a poet, in the mood to hail the beneficence of one of man's earliest gods. The glances of that celestial incandescence were as direct as white blades.

In the south, to which we were headed, a high range of Africa's stark

Truth's Sunshine

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE recording his experiences of a day spent in the largest city of the world expressed himself as follows: "I did not see anybody who looked happy or contented. In shop, thoroughfare, or station, wherever I went, people seemed cheerless and gloomy. Therefore I am forced into the unescapable conclusion that the world is, after all, a wretched place in which to live, whatever may be said or written to the contrary." This pessimistic summary, from the material point of view, could not be readily controverted.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" its author, Mrs. Eddy, writes (p. 86): "Mortal mind sees what it believes as certainly as it believes what it sees. It feels, hears, and sees its own thoughts." From this, then, it is clear that those who set forth having their imaginations filled with the expectation of seeing only sadness and depression depicted upon the faces of the people, will behold what they are looking for, debarring themselves at the same time from perceiving joy and gladness when happy passers-by are encountered. Christ Jesus, the Way-shower and greatest of all teachers, had something to say upon this subject of appearances, as he had upon all of the bigger problems of life. His words were, "Be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance;" and again, "Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world."

Now Christian Science has come to this age to fill the whole world with the happy, radiant faces of those who are overcoming the world and the flesh, all evil, as Christ Jesus overcame them, by accurate, demonstrable knowledge of God, and of man made in God's own image and likeness. Its teachings are purely Scriptural, being based entirely upon the Bible. The Saviour's acknowledgment and understanding of God, Spirit, as the one and only creator, the Father of all, repudiated and destroyed the false concept of life as apparent to the material senses, and the false embodiment of sin, sickness, and death. "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick. Thus Jesus taught that the kingdom of God is intact, universal, and that man is pure and holy." So wrote Mrs. Eddy on pages 476 and 477 of Science and Health.

Can anyone doubt that the loving Master's face shone with the sunshine of Truth, radiant with joy, the full joy which he claimed to be his as the Son of God? Surely it must have been this pure radiance that drew to him the little children, that made him the friend of publicans and sinners,—those in dark-

ness to the light of Life; and assuredly his followers of today have the same obligation,—namely, to show forth upon their faces that peace and radiance which comes of spiritual understanding, of even a slight knowledge of God's holy verities. When God, Truth, is perceived, it lights up the face, its wisdom and discontent—the effect of morbid reflection and egotism—passing away, even as numbers may be erased when a sum has been worked out correctly.

Some form of mental greeting must of necessity go forth to everybody one encounters. Were it not well that the Psalmist's beautiful prayer should keep watch over thought, and guard its portal? "Let . . . the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength, and my redeemer." Then the idea of the perfect man of God's creation would appear; and both the beholder and the beheld would receive the spiritual blessing which comes of scientific right thinking.

Thoughts of brotherly love, kindness, compassion, tolerance, all God-like thoughts, untinted by blame, by condemnation, disapproval, disdain, or destructive criticism, fulfill the law of loving our neighbor as ourselves, and never bear false witness or harm anyone. With the perfect idea of man in thought, the highways and byways of life become the highways of the Lord, the straight and narrow way which leads heavenward, bringing harmony to earth. When brethren differ or perchance fall into the temptation of working ill to a neighbor, the seeming offender when encountered should not be avoided. There is immense joy and quiet uplifting in the realization that in reality there is but one Mind expressed by all without even a single exception.

The loyalty all owe to God and their fellow men is to know and love God as Spirit and man as spiritual, uncontaminated by materiality. When thought is thus prayerfully exercised by everybody, the world will indeed become a very pleasant and holy place in which to dwell. Then the whole family of man will be found akin; for "the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein."

As Whittier fervently sings: "Then, brother man, fold to thy heart thy brother! For where love dwells, the peace of God is there: To worship rightly is to love each other: Each smile a hymn, each kindly deed a prayer."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1924

EDITORIALS

The New Hope in Europe

IT HAS not been sufficiently observed that two precedents have been created in Central Europe for the solving of the intractable problem of reparations. Now that the committees of experts are reporting to the Reparation Commission, that is, what has been already done in the case of Austria and in the case of Hungary should be recalled. These two countries were in worse plight than is Germany today. Yet the League of Nations took up the matter and has successfully placed both Austria and Hungary on their feet again. It is true that, in the case of Austria, the whole idea of reparations for the next twenty years had to be abandoned, and the creditor countries were obliged to surrender their liens on Austrian assets, that these latter might be used as pledges to the subscribers of loans for Austrian restoration. In Hungary, however, it was found possible to reserve the rights of the creditor countries and to demand from Hungary a considerable proportion of reparations, even during the period of amortization of the prospective loans.

It would be wrong to push the analogy too far. Germany cannot be dealt with in precisely the same manner as either Austria or Hungary. The examples are there, however, and it has been shown what can be done by the suppression of political passions, by the application of sound business theories, and by the intervention of the League of Nations in economic questions of great importance to the whole of Europe and, indeed, to the entire world.

The fact that the experts who inquired into the resources of Germany and the possibilities of re-establishing Germany on a solid economic basis, while having regard to the reparation obligations of Germany, drew inspiration from the report of Sir Arthur Salter, the head of the economic section of the League, is satisfactory and encouraging. It demonstrates that, without pretending that there is an absolute similarity between the position of Germany and the position of Austria and of Hungary, it is still wise to have regard to the same ideas of honest finance and of international solidarity. The problem, after all, is in its fundamentals a business problem, and it is thus that the committees of experts have regarded it.

The questions which they have tried to answer are how Germany can stabilize her currency, how Germany can balance her budget, and how Germany can bring back the capital which has been placed in other countries. These are the basic questions, and only after they are answered is it possible to decide what remaining available resources there are for the payment of reparations under the Treaty of Versailles. That Germany should pay to the utmost of her ability is an axiom which must be accepted by everybody. But it would be foolish to continue to believe that these liabilities, however justifiable they may be in strict logic, can be met until Germany has recovered her financial and economic strength.

If the French have made a mistake, it is undoubtedly in insisting too much on their rights and regarding too little the possibilities. Theoretical rights are in themselves of slight consequence, and it is to the credit of the experts that they have approached the problem from the other side, that is to say, from the practical angle.

Doubtless, Germany has deliberately placed herself in her present position; doubtless, Germany had the intention of evading payments. But however much this is to be regretted, it does not change the actual situation, that she cannot fulfill her obligations without being given a chance to recover. In this connection one may record the opinion of Sir William Goode, who is giving his advice to Hungary. His remarks were meant for Hungary, but they apply with equal force to Germany. "It is necessary to bear in mind," he said, "that the rebuilding of a country can only be effected stage by stage. If each preliminary stage of this complex task is not done well and thoroughly, the country will suffer. A badly built house is not worth living in. Patience is literally worth its weight in gold."

The dilemma for France, however, is that, if she gives Germany time to recover and remains patient until that date, she has no effective guarantee that Germany will, when in a position to do so, pay anything at all in reparations. But the choice must be made. Either Germany is not to be helped back to prosperity—and, in that case there will certainly be no reparations—or Germany is to be helped back to prosperity, with the possibility of then feeling strong enough to refuse reparations.

Put in that way, there appears to be no solution, but the committees of experts are providing for certain guarantees, and France on her side is asking for at least a nominal retention of the pledges which she holds. Moreover, Germany, if properly treated, is far more likely to wish to acquit herself of her debt than if an attempt were made to keep her down. All countries are susceptible to sentiment: all countries will behave unto others as others behave to them. Happily it is possible to state that in France the most influential persons now see the necessity, not of threatening to take sanctions against Germany if she does not fulfill her promises, but—what is far more important—of offering inducements to Germany to rid herself of her debt as soon as possible.

The Temps, which has been a violent partisan of the policy of coercion, now preaches day after day the need of new methods. It asks that the democratic elements in Germany shall be encouraged and that instead of relying upon military might, France should rely upon a system of international friendships, including friendship with Germany. At the very worst, the offer of inducements to Germany to pay cannot produce less satisfactory results than the application of sanctions. The opportunity now offers itself to abandon sanctions and replace them by a concordat.

It is refreshing and reassuring, at such a time as this, to learn that there are still those who, no matter how alluring the promise, refuse to pay, in the sacrifice of personal and professional honor, the price demanded of those who go out to seek, through the devious ways prescribed, political place or so-called political honor. John W. Davis, who served for a time under the Wilson Administration as Ambassador to Great Britain, has given the American people something to think about. In a letter to an unnamed solicitor friend, who urged him to give up his connection with New York financial interests which he is now serving as attorney, that he might appear more advantageously before the voters of the United States as a prospective nominee of the Democratic Party for the presidency, the former Ambassador takes pains to state his considered position quite clearly.

Mr. Davis seems to have been assured by this friend that if the course indicated were followed he might reasonably expect to be chosen as the standard bearer for his party in the coming national campaign. "If I were in the market for the goods you offer," Mr. Davis writes, "I would not complain of the character of this assignment, although I notice that you do not guarantee delivery! The price you put on them, however, is entirely too high. . . . The only limitation upon a right-thinking lawyer's independence is the duty which he owes to his clients, once selected, to serve them without the slightest thought of the effect such a service may have upon his own personal popularity or political fortunes. Any lawyer who surrenders this independence or shades his duty by trimming his professional course to fit the gusts of popular opinion, in my judgment not only dishonors himself, but disparages and degrades the great profession to which he should be proud to belong."

Thus viewed, the price seems too much to pay. Mr. Davis sagely observes that one must have a philosophy of his own to live by, and if he surrenders this to win office he will have no philosophy to live by after the office is won. The conviction is that too many men, anxious to attain political preferment, have failed to count the cost.

This observation is not made with reference to its application to any particular person. The effect of what Mr. Davis calls the surrender of one's individual philosophy is all too commonly seen. The inclination is to believe that no office is too high or too unimportant to have felt this influence. The avowed seeker of public favor in the form of official preferment seldom seems to hesitate to count the cost which he eventually will be asked to pay. It is no wonder, this being the case, that those chosen so frequently forget the duty they owe to those whom they are supposed to serve.

PARTICULARLY appealing is the celebration this year of "Humane Sunday" and "Be Kind to Animals Week,"

Showing Kindness to Animals

because 1924 marks the one-hundredth anniversary of the organization in London, England, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Of course the founding of this society was simply a landmark in the progress of time, and it did not mean that in that year any great change in the consciousness of the people occurred. It did indicate, however, that the sentiment which had been surging to the surface on and off for many years had crystallized into definite decision. In the same way the institution of a week each year in which to emphasize the necessity for showing kindness to animals does not mean that only during these seven days shall humanness toward dumb creatures be manifested. Rather it would indicate that the emphasis laid upon this important consideration of mankind should make its impress upon the world of thought for the balance of the year and of every succeeding year.

Strange it is in reality that there should be any need to call attention to this duty of humanity. Man's faithful servants and friends, one would think, must make their appeal to his better nature without the necessity of urging their claims upon his notice. Yet common experience seems to contradict this conclusion. Possibly it is more a matter of habit and lack of thought than determined intent, which lies back of many of the cruelties deplored, although every eye—and the present is no exception—has seen its horrible brutalities practiced deliberately on dumb animals. Whether this is so or not, however, the time is ripe always in the now for correcting existing abuses and emphasizing the need for a changed mental attitude in this regard.

It is not necessary to specify the unkindnesses which humanity in many parts of the world permits toward animals. They are only too well known to most observing people. But if a more alert sense be cultivated to recognize these abuses and stand ready to put a vigorous check upon them, a long step will have been taken toward a nobler ideal of beneficence. Though one may hesitate to accord too literal an interpretation to Browning's words in his poem "Saul," there is yet a depth of truth in his sentiment, which may well be pondered:

God made all the creatures and gave them our love and our fear,
To give sign, we and they are His children, one family here.

ARRANGEMENTS have been virtually completed for the mobilization, along the New York-New Jersey and Long Island coasts, of a fleet of armed cutters and destroyers capable of compelling the dispersal of the rumrunning fleet of foreign vessels lying just beyond the twelve-mile limit. Already the guns have spoken harshly in Long Island Sound, perhaps for the first time since 1812. But it is proposed that henceforth, and until the unlawful traffic between the skulking ships and the rum carriers along the shores is stopped, they will

The Price of a Political Job

speak more imperatively and more often than in the past. Announcement is made by the divisional commander of the coast guard at New York that it has been arranged to impress into the service 65 vessels and 500 men. An armed day and night guard will be maintained, it is said, until it is impossible for power boats from shore to communicate with the rum-laden ships. The armed cutters will prevent the transportation from shore to ships of food and fuel supplies, thus compelling the crews of the rum boats to depend for these upon their own government-manned escorts.

An appropriation of \$12,000,000 has already been granted by the House of Representatives to be used in combating the smuggling of liquors. Approval of this measure by the United States Senate is expected within a short time. With this fund available steps will at once be taken to augment the present coast guard forces. It is planned to add thirty 72-foot launches capable of eighteen knots speed, each equipped with one-pounders and Lewis machine guns. Another group of thirty 36-footers, capable of thirty knots, will be used for patrol duty along the shore.

The people of the United States have been given practically a free hand in the matter of compelling obedience to the law. Great Britain has made it plain that neither popular nor official sympathy is felt for those who are attempting to carry on this illicit trade. The theoretical sanctuary provided by the antiquated three-mile rule has been destroyed. With proper safeguards, this traffic cannot be carried on from a base twelve miles, or "an hour's steam," from shore.

Violators of the law have become rich and offensive. They have found it possible, altogether too frequently, to accomplish by bribery what will henceforth be impossible. The guns of the coast guard speak an altogether different language from that which has heretofore been employed in these questionable transactions.

UNION musicians, becoming aware that they are playing to an enormous free gallery, when their performances are put on the radio, have begun to demur and to demand extra recompense. They have waited for everyone to realize that the present broadcasting situation dangerously contradicts the proverb about paying the piper, and they seem on the point of compelling the managers to adjust the matter, now that the time of next season's orchestral contracts and instrumental price-lists is at hand.

The radio gallery, then, will no doubt be added to the musical public as a duly recognized listening element, paying in some indirect way or other, but paying and enjoying full privileges of appreciation. This gallery, which has intruded itself, or more correctly, which has been invited, into informal participation with certain symphony concert audiences the past year or two, may be expected to influence artistic progress greatly. It is remote, indeed, from the scene; but any gallery is. And remoteness, far from being a disability, is often, in the case of the regular gallery at least, an acoustic advantage. To tell the story from the inside, gallery listeners are the joy of managers. They serve as mentors, of a sort, for the high-pay people. Their approval counts more toward the success of concert enterprises than all the billboards in the world.

A big gallery, in fine, at a cheap rate of admission, has proved a successful policy under conditions of former days. Presumably the managers regard the gallery of the air, no less than that of the roof, as good for their business, even though the musicians may look upon it as in some way detrimental to theirs. According to accepted theory, the gallery listeners of today become the parquet listeners of tomorrow. And has not a New York orchestral organization just reported a 25 per cent increase of attendance in the winter of 1922-23? Possibly the Gallery Marconi had something to do with that. But in any case, the best way, perhaps, for everybody to do who asks to be let into a concert, never mind by what door he seeks entrance, is to take the hint of the union musicians and show his ticket.

Editorial Notes

ONLY a journalist—and one with wide experience—can fully appreciate Ramsay MacDonald's remarks before the London Press Club the other night. He covered the whole ground, sometimes seriously, often humorously, but always from the standpoint of his own reminiscences. What reporter will not agree with this: "If we could only get rid of the editors. How much the press would be improved: How the columns would sparkle and the circulation go up." And what managing editor will not assent to this: "But how the law courts would be kept on full time instead of half time." Is there an editorial writer in the world who will not second him in this: "No later experience has ever given me more pleasure and pride than the appearance of my first leading article in a London newspaper." And finally is not this true:

The journalist—a great craftsman—the man who sits down with a blank piece of paper in front of him and can fill it with ideas accurately expressed, finely put, deftly represented, is really a man who ought to be proud of himself and pleased with his work.

ACCORDING to Nature Magazine, the United States Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wis., has found that really high-producing dairy cows give their full quota of milk when hydrolized sawdust forms a third of the feed mixture. Hydrolized sawdust may make excellent fodder, but somehow one is reminded of the advertisements, published years ago, of marmalade, which proclaimed it "an excellent substitute for butter." People generally, however, decided it was a better addition than substitute, and one wonders if the cows, should their personal feelings on the matter be consulted, would not have the same to say in this instance.

The World's Passing Phases

THE Russian Government challenges the world to question its right to change the name of Petrograd to Leningrad. It insists that Lenin, the Bolshevik, is more worthy of historical commemoration than was Peter the Great. That may be left to history to determine. It is to be hoped, however, that the United States will not attempt to gainsay the right of Russia to name its towns as it sees fit. That was tried once by the State Department with as small a nation as Colombia, and the "great giant of the North" was ignominiously beaten.

The United States wished to call the Caribbean terminal of the Panama Railway "Aspinwall," after a distinguished Boston millionaire who financed the road. Colombia, in whose territory the town lay, preferred to call it Colon—the Spanish form of the name Columbus. Washington was obdurate. In all official documents the name Aspinwall was employed. Colombia retorted by refusing to deliver through its post office letters addressed "Aspinwall," returning them to the writers with the curt statement that there was no such town in that country. How long the deadlock might have continued had only commercial interests been involved is not easy to tell. But practical politics intervened. The Democrats were in power at Washington. The job of consul to the chief commercial city of the Isthmus was an attractive one to a deserving Democrat. Colombia refused to receive him unless accredited to Colon. The spoils system triumphed. The State Department capitulated. The deserving Democrat got his job, Colon is still Colon, and Mr. Aspinwall, of Boston, lost his chance of immortality. The Russians may find a lesson in the incident.

I won't call it propaganda. Foreign governments seem exceedingly sensitive when that charge is laid at their door. But every week there comes to my table a neat printed circular from the "British Bureau for Ruhr Information," devoted mainly to denunciation of the French policy. I do not know that it is official. The chairman and three of the vice-presidents are members of Parliament, but that may mean nothing. There comes also weekly the bulletin of the "French Bureau of Information in the United States," the official character of which, like that of its British rival, is not demonstrable. On all matters relative to the relations of France and Germany these bulletins take sharply divergent views. Let me quote in "deadly parallel" what each thinks of German prosperity today:

BRITISH
There are frequent references in the press and elsewhere to the extravagant standards of living of numbers of Germans, but in point of fact, there is little or no luxury except amongst the "new rich."

A striking fact which proves the decline of the restaurant keepers' trade is that from April 1, 1922, to April 1, 1923, an average of 25,000 to 28,000 persons were engaged in restaurants and beer-shops. In the month of January, 1924, this number had decreased to 13,000.

FRENCH
On the Italian Riviera prices for flowers have gone up tremendously this winter; nevertheless those goods are being sold very rapidly, thanks to heavy purchases by Germans who buy and ship to Germany fully two-thirds of the production. According to one of the most important florists of Vallecrosia (Italy) nothing is too beautiful or too expensive for the Germans, who are very much richer than is generally supposed.

On that part of the Italian northwestern shores, an enormous affluence of Germans, tourists as well as business men, is noticeable, and according to well-informed Italian observers, German business men will before long control again the Italian markets.

Probably each of these statements is true, but each deals only with that piece of evidence which supports its own position, ignoring all else. And that is precisely the essence and the weakness of propaganda.

Somebody ought to make a collection of the briefest essays in criticism recorded. In his recent volume, "Unwritten History," Cosmo Hamilton rather ruefully records the succinct criticism which Jerome K. Jerome gave to his first novel. It ran thus: "Which Is Absurd," by Cosmo Hamilton, Autonym Library, Fisher Unwin.—Quite so!

I think this can be matched by a dramatic criticism I once saw in the Chicago Tribune years ago, which read in this fashion: "A play was produced at McVicker's last night entitled 'A Moral Crime.' It was!"

If such a collection were made, President Coolidge should figure in it—not as a dramatic or literary critic, but as an adept in putting a long thought in a short phrase. Mr. Fred-eric William Wile, Washington writer for the Monitor, tells of a presidential triumph of this sort. Shortly after the Coolidges' occupation of the White House, an ardent friend, with the thought of President Harding in his memory, asked anxiously how they could keep Dr. Sawyer for their family physician. The implications of the President's reply are almost illimitable. "We're never sick," he said.

The End of the Twelve-Hour Day

ALTHOUGH withholding judgment of the final effect of the abolition of the twelve-hour day, the New York Times, in a recent editorial, indicates some of the results already apparent, basing its conclusion, in part, upon the recent survey of the steel mills conducted by The Christian Science Monitor. The Times declares that "the ending of the twelve-hour shift in the last of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation in February of this year, as announced by Judge Gary in his recently published annual report, marks an important transition in American industry. . . . Last August the revision was agreed upon. It was necessary to proceed slowly with the changes on account of the need of training new men. By December all but one of the Steel Corporation's subsidiaries had made the changes, and two months later the last shift was completed. . . ."

"In January Judge Gary estimated that the abolition of the twelve-hour shift had increased production cost by 10 per cent. At the same time, however, it was indicated that increased efficiency added to improved mechanical contrivances might serve to make up for this larger cost. The Christian Science Monitor shortly thereafter made an investigation of those mills in which the change had been introduced and reported a marked improvement in social conditions, as well as increased efficiency on the part of the men. 'From the improved condition of the workers reported from almost every steel center,' the Monitor's investigator found, 'it would seem, trained observers say, that the credit balance of better citizenship far outweighs the debit balance of increased costs.'"

"If this conclusion proves, in the long run, to be sound, and if, at the same time, the temporary increase in costs can be offset by higher efficiency and better machinery, the claim of those who have fought so long against the twelve-hour day will have been vindicated. Under any circumstances, the country will watch the experiment with deep interest and will await fuller reports at the end of another year."

Loaded Guns for Rumrunners